

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1913—VOL. V., NO. 54

PRICE TWO CENTS

## BILL AIMED AT COAL SITUATION IS HEARD BEFORE COMMITTEE

Representative Priest Urges His General Measure Providing Against Any Agreements on Prices

## PENALTIES CARRIED

Alfred C. Betteley of Boston Coal Dealers Association Appears in Defense of the Merchants

A general bill, framed on that reported by the commission of 1903, originally appointed to investigate the high price of coal and what combinations existed to maintain that price, was urged today by Representative A. Franklin Priest of Haverhill before the committee on judiciary.

The bill itself is to regulate the sale and distribution of articles of merchandise and to prevent oral or written agreements expressed or implied to enhance the price of any article of merchandise, especially the necessities of life, under penalty of \$1000 fine or six months' imprisonment, maximum.

Mr. Priest said that this bill was the result of a searching investigation made by the commission which heard the testimony of 308 witnesses, and especially evidence as to combinations of the coal dealers to increase the price of coal, of which there had been a shortage. He thought the same reason exists for such legislation now in regard to combinations of the coal dealers in the existing high prices of coal and its scarcity.

Mr. Priest said that this bill differs from the Hiseen bill to prohibit combinations in restraint of trade which is now on the statute books, because that bill pertained to combinations to put independent dealers out of business as in the case of the Standard Oil Company against Thomas L. Hiseen.

The bill before the committee he said is an exact copy of the bill recommended by the legislative committee or commission of 1903. It is to meet such combinations as have been made in such cases by local dealers to lift the price of coal.

Alfred C. Betteley of the Boston Coal Exchange said that he never knew the price of coal to be arranged for at any meeting of the coal exchange and he was ready to make the statement under oath. The coal dealer, he continued, is not a merchant; he is a distributor. Coal is sent to him at the option of the seller, who may increase the price to him 10 cents on a ton per month. As to the distribution of the coal, it is under the absolute control of the labor union.

Coal dealers, he declared, enter into no combination. They have to buy the coal from the dealer at his price. Retail coal dealers on June 1, 1912, were buying their coal at 45 cents a ton more than they had paid for it on May 1. The amount of coal that comes to tide-water is only 21 per cent of the output, and it is distributed all along the coast from New York to Eastport. Interior coal comes by cars.

"It is outrageous to abuse the coal dealer for existing conditions, and its only excuse can be ignorance of the facts," said Mr. Betteley. "Individual operators produce about 25 per cent of the coal mined. The anthracite companies sent West about 80 per cent of their output. The coal dealer on the coast has waited and waited for his coal and it hasn't come."

"In the meantime he has obligated himself to supply his customers at the price named to him on June 1. He can't get his coal from the companies and is brought to realize that he has already sold 10,000 tons of coal and has only 1000 tons to meet it. So he went to the individual operator to get coal and it is a fact that he has paid the operator anywhere from 50 cents to 75 cents, 81 and even \$1.75 premium for his coal above the company's price. It is a business," declared Mr. Betteley, "that the coal dealer cannot control. He has lost money and lost it severely. Nothing would please the coal dealers better, he felt sure, than to be called together to state the facts as they are."

## MALDEN HAS PRIMARY MAYORALTY ELECTION

Voters of Malden are today casting ballots in a special primary election to nominate candidates for the office of mayor. There are seven men in the field. The two men receiving the highest numbers of votes will be candidates for election on Feb. 18.

Those seeking the office are Joseph T. Carr, William M. Blakeley, Charles H. Hyde, all former aldermen; Acting Mayor Charles L. Moore, Owen T. Doonan, John D. Williams and former Representative Charles Shumaker.

The polls are open from noon until 8 o'clock tonight.

## STEAMSHIP MEN MEET ON WAGE SCHEDULE

Representatives of the steamship companies and the longshoremen's union met in the office of John Wylde in the Chamber of Commerce building at 11 a. m. today to confer on the question of additional wages for the men and agree on "working rules."

Charles Stewart, manager of the Cunard line, John H. Thomas, local head of the International Mercantile Marine, embracing the White Star, Red Star, Leyland and Holland-America lines, and John Wylde of the Hamburg-American line, represented the steamship lines.

## ARBITRATION URGED TO AVOID A GENERAL TIE-UP OF INDUSTRY

President Seth Low of Civic Federation Calls A. F. of L. Constructive and Assails Socialism at Meeting

## WOOD CASE IS CITED

Speaker Bids Bay State Bring Woolen Company Head to Speedy Trial and Discusses Lawrence Strike

NEW YORK.—The dominant note at the sessions of the National Civic Federation's thirteenth annual meeting, which began today in the Hotel Astor with noted representatives of capital and labor in attendance, was the possibility of a general tie-up of the industries of the country through strikes now threatened and the necessity of some method of compulsory arbitration being decided on.

Seth Low, president of the federation, called attention to the fact that the policy of A. F. of L. is "constructive" and then criticized the Socialists for their opposition to federation methods.

Mr. Low declared that, because the National Civic Federation is "one of the most powerful agencies in the country for bringing about reconciliation of interests in particular cases," it is supported by the American Federation of Labor, and is considered by the Socialists to be their enemy.

## Urges Action on Wood Case

Mr. Low declared that the Industrial Workers of the World "favor strikes, for the purpose of breaking down the wage system." Their methods, he said, were revolutionary. He declared that industrial unionism as taught by the I. W. W. is "full of danger to both workers and employers."

The speaker demanded that the Massachusetts authorities immediately push the prosecution of William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, indicted for alleged conspiracy to plant dynamite during the Lawrence strike. He referred to the Indianapolis convictions, and said:

"Enough mischief has already been done at Lawrence without adding to the harm already done the infinite mischief of allowing laboring men to believe that there is one law for the labor union man who transports dynamite illegally, and another law for the president of a woolen company."

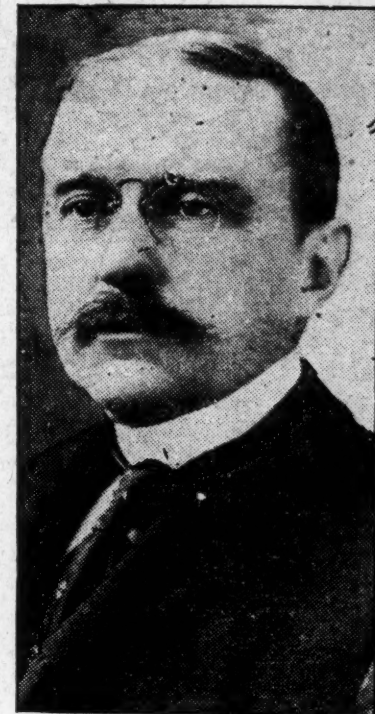
(Continued on page eleven, column five)

## POSTOFFICE SHIPS GOLD AMOUNTING TO \$1,000,000

Gold pieces to the value of \$1,000,000 were shipped from the central postoffice today to New York, according to an announcement given out by George H. Doty, assistant United States treasurer at Boston. The pieces, which were gold eagles, were placed in 200 bags representing \$5000 each. These weighed altogether 3800 pounds.

The money was handled by a force of laborers and several guards in the tunnel of the postoffice. In bags it was rolled on to the elevator, run down the tunnel and placed on an express wagon. The work of transferring the money from one place to another was done without the knowledge of the public and during a busy part of the day.

Colonel Doty said it was the largest shipment of gold sent out since he went into office four years ago, and is the largest since 1907, the year of the financial stringency, when \$2,000,000 in gold was sent to New York treasury. He said that the demand for gold money in Boston is on the increase.



(Photo by Chickering)  
COL. GEORGE H. DOTY  
Assistant United States treasurer at Boston

## SHORTAGE OF WORK AFFECTS EMPLOYEES IN LAWRENCE MILLS

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Operatives in the Arlington mills were sent out Monday because there was no work. The total number of mill operatives idle in Lawrence is about 10,000. It is estimated that 3300 are idle at the Arlington mill, 3000 at the Wood mill, 2000 at the Washington and 1500 at the Ayer.

Many other operatives for six weeks have averaged only three days' work a week. At the Washington mills 450 looms are stopped.

The wool sorters are working from one and one-half to three and one-half days each week. The Wood and Ayer mills are practically shut down. In the Wood, Ayer and Washington mills the mending and burling departments are running steadily. At the Arlington mills, Nos. 4, 24 and 28 mills are practically shut down, affecting chiefly the spinners, drawing and combing departments. The wool sorters here have felt the conditions for some time, and the majority has not been employed for six weeks. The naphtha plant, too, is running only on quarter time.

## MAYOR NOT TO RUN FOR SAME PLACE, OR GOVERNOR, HE SAYS

## PUPILS REGISTER FOR TRADE SCHOOL IN CAMBRIDGE

Registration of pupils for the Cambridge trade school, which opens in the Merrill school Monday, was conducted today in Cambridge schools by the principals.

The principals of grammar and high schools and the teachers of the eighth and ninth grades of the former met this afternoon in Latin school and heard Miss Helen R. Hildreth, general agent of the state board of education, tell about the kind of girl the new school should reach.

## HATPIN BILL IN HOUSE; PENALTY, PRISON OR FINE

Favorable report was made in the House this afternoon by the committee on legal affairs on the bill providing that a safety device must be used on the points of hatpins which protrude over a half inch from the crown of the hat.

The bill provides that each offense in violation of the law shall be punishable by imprisonment of not more than one month or by a fine of not more than \$100 or by both.

E. Webster Allen of 28 Sever street, Worcester, is petitioner for the bill which was presented by Representative Robert M. Washburn of Worcester.

So far as the bill reported shows, all the members of the legal affairs committee voted in its favor. Representative Haines of Medford is in charge of the bill and will defend it for the committee, if necessary, when it comes up for debate on the floor of the House.

## ELEVENTH BALLOT; DEADLOCK HOLDS

CONCORD, N. H.—The New Hampshire Legislature deadlocked today on the eleventh ballot for United States senator. With 404 voting, 11 pairs and 203 necessary to choose, the figures were: Hollis, D., 187; Pearson, R., 175; Bass, Prog., 21; Woodbury and Carr, D., 7 and 4 respectively; Ledoux, D., 2; Emery, R., 2; Whittemore, R., 2; Britton, Prog.; Burroughs and Young, R., and Bingham, D., each one.

## STATE DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE ON MILK ARE APPOINTED

Governor Foss Names Three Experts of Massachusetts to Attend Meeting to Be Held in New York

## LOCAL BILLS HEARD

Measures for Improving Quality of Supply and Conditions of Its Handling Are Considered at State House

At the hearing at the State House today on several bills for improving the quality of milk sold at retail it was announced that a general conference on milk will be held in New York city Feb. 5 and 6 to which delegates from all New England and middle western states are to be appointed by the respective Governors.

The delegates from Massachusetts appointed today by Governor Foss are Dr. Mark W. Richardson, secretary of the state board of health; P. M. Harwood, general agent of the dairy bureau, representing the state board of agriculture, and Gen. Charles W. Wood, president of the Cattle Owners Association of Massachusetts, representing the dairy interests of the state.

The states to be represented at the milk conference in New York are those from which the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore receive the bulk of their milk supply. The chief purpose of the conference will be to secure uniform legislation respecting the production, transportation and distribution of milk, so as to provide a better quality and possibly a cheaper rate.

The delegates are to report on the results and recommendations of the conference to the governors, who will be asked to assist in securing uniform milk legislation in the legislatures.

There are five bills presented on petition of Mayor Fitzgerald for improving the milk supply of Boston. Besides these there is the Ellis milk bill, providing for a state milk regulation board, which in substance has been before the Legislature for two years.

The Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health also has a measure for securing purer milk, particularly that which is offered for public sale.

Among the mayor's bills is one to have provisions of the law relating to pure milk apply also to cream and buttermilk. Another seeks to secure greater cleanliness of milk bottles, cans and other containers in which milk is

(Continued on page eleven, column one)

## U. S. GOVERNMENT IN PHILIPPINES IS CALLED EXPENSIVE

WASHINGTON—Representative Jones (Democrat, Virginia) today in the House answered President Taft's recent criticism of the Democratic plan for Filipino freedom. Mr. Jones charged Governor-General Forbes with extravagance, and declared that under his administration large bureaus had been created with large salaries for chiefs and assistants.

The Benguet road, built through the mountains to the summer homes of the American colony, the speaker asserted, cost the Philippines over \$1,000,000 and an annual upkeep of \$300,000.

Among other things, Mr. Jones said, 123 new bureaus have been inaugurated, and besides furnishing automobiles to bureau chiefs, the Governor had appointed a private secretary for himself at a salary of \$4500 a year.

In commenting upon the expense which the islands are to the government, Mr. Jones declared it had cost the United States nearly \$600,000,000 to maintain an army there since American occupation.

## PORTO RICANS TO GET CITIZENSHIP

WASHINGTON—Full American citizenship for the people of Porto Rico, as provided in the Jones bill passed by the House March 4 last, is promised before the end of the present session.

This is the view taken by members of the Senate committee on the Pacific islands and Porto Rico, which was to have considered the measure today but failed of a quorum. No opposition had developed.

## LICENSE MONEY ASKED FOR PARKS

At a hearing before the roads and bridges committee at the State House today Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston urged the committee to recommend a change in the present law governing the use of money received for automobile licenses so that the highway commission may at its discretion use a portion of the money on the parkways in the Boston and metropolitan park system.

## SHIRLEY-EUSTIS MANSION, ROXBURY



Structure on Shirley street was built by Governor Shirley in 1750 and later occupied by Governor Eustis

## ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED TO BUY PROPERTY

Shirley-Eustis House Association has been organized by Back Bay and Roxbury residents to raise \$10,000 with which to buy the mansion on Shirley street, Roxbury, built by Governor Shirley in 1750 and later occupied by Governor Eustis. The structure is owned by the Hannah F. Osgood estate.

Mrs. Dwight M. Prouty is president of the association; Charles F. Read of the Bostonian Society, treasurer; Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, secretary; Mrs. Charles M. Hamlin, Dwight M. Prouty, Henry D. Sleeper, Oliver D. Greene, William Sumner Appleton and Miss Edith Andrew, directors. The officers are descendants of early Boston settlers.

## SMITH-LEVER BILL TO TEACH FARMERS EXPECTED TO PASS

WASHINGTON—Expert instruction for the farmer in his own field and barnyard, for the farmer's wife and daughter in the dairy and kitchen and for the town boy and girl in schools of trades and of household economy, will be the outcome of the contest over the Smith-Lever bill and the Page amendment predicted for passage tomorrow in the Senate.

This view is taken by a member hostile to the Page bill, who has canvassed the sentiment in both houses. This senator declared today that the Smith-Lever bill, appropriating \$3,480,000 annually for teaching the farmers and their families in the field would pass the upper house by a practically unanimous vote, and that the Page amendment, providing \$11,640,000 annually for vocational education, would be adopted by a considerable majority.

The House will reject the Page measure, and in conference a compromise bill will be prepared to meet the demand for a beginning of federal aid to vocational education, but with a comparatively small appropriation.

## CITY PUBLIC MARKET BRANCHES PLANNED; COST INVESTIGATED

Mayor Fitzgerald today directed George E. McKay, superintendent of markets, to obtain an estimate of the costs of establishing branch public markets in South Boston, East Boston, and at Castle square in accordance with an order introduced by Councilor Earnest E. Smith and passed by the council yesterday.

Councilor Smith believes that by establishing city markets near principal shipping points much will be gained. Cooperation between the farmers and a reduction in the cost to the middleman would result in a reduction in the cost of living in Boston, he says.

The council yesterday unanimously passed the ordinance consolidating the park, bath, public grounds and music departments into a department of parks and recreation, under the control of a commission of three members, the chairman of which is to receive \$7500 a year and the other two members to serve without pay.

The ordinance provides that one of the members shall be a landscape engineer or architect with an experience of at least three years. Over each of the two divisions of parks and recreation shall be placed a deputy commissioner at a salary of \$4200 a year.

The mayor has announced that he has selected D. Henry Sullivan of the public grounds department to be chairman and Robert S. Peabody and Daniel H. Cookley of the present park board to be the unpaid members.

The council also passed the ordinance establishing a board of examiners who shall have the authority to license builders.

The resolution by Councilor Smith, that the council favor the bill authorizing abolition of the poll tax in Boston, was laid on the table in the executive committee also resolutions calling on the mayor to discharge the tolltakers at the East Boston ferries and at once establish a system which would guarantee correct cash returns was tabled for the present, the mayor having already authorized the establishment of the system reported last summer by Engineer Fay of the ferry and bridge division.

The order to make a swimming pool in the Parker Hill reservoir was laid over to the next meeting.

The order of Councilor Smith that the council favor a bill to place employees of the House of Correction at Deer island on the civil service list was referred to the next city government.

HAWTHORNE TRIAL RESUMED  
NEW YORK—More testimony was given Monday by Albert Freeman in the trial of Julian Hawthorne, Josiah Quincy, Dr. William J. Morton and himself.

Many Monitor readers keep stamped newspaper wrappers on hand, so that it will be convenient to pass on each copy of the Monitor as it comes. Every copy forwarded to a friend is likely to gain favor for clean journalism.



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## ENGLISH SUFFRAGIST LEADER THREATENS AS BILL IS WITHDRAWN

Government's Policy Leads to Strong Feeling In and Out of House and Crisis Is Believed to Have Come

### POLICE ACTIVITY

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)  
LONDON—The franchise bill has been formally withdrawn by the government. At the meeting of the House yesterday afternoon the speaker, at the request of the cabinet, gave his decision that in the event of amendments in favor of female suffrage being carried, the nature of the bill would be ipso facto altered and the bill would require to be withdrawn in accordance with parliamentary custom. Mr. Asquith explained that the decision came as a surprise to the government, but that in face of it it was futile to proceed with the discussion and that the bill would consequently be withdrawn. In place of it the government would at the first opportunity introduce a new franchise bill and would give facilities for the passage of a private member's bill during the next session for the institution of female suffrage.

Considerable criticism of the government's action came from the Labor benches, while Mr. Balfour protested against the precedent of using the machinery for government business for a private bill.

The feeling in the House, which is very strong, is altogether eclipsed by the feeling in suffrage quarters outside. The great mass of women make no secret of their opinion that the government has failed deliberately or through stupidity. Attempts of some of the leaders to speak yesterday evening in Trafalgar square ended in the arrest of Mrs. Despard and others by the police.

At a meeting in Holborn hall Mrs. Pankhurst after a bitter attack on the government declared that the moment for the resumption of militant tactics had arrived. The women would draw the line at human life, but short of this they would stick at nothing and were determined to force their case forward by a campaign against the sacredness of property.

The feeling in and out of the House undoubtedly is that a crisis has been reached, and that a desperate and violent struggle between the forces of law and the Woman's Social and Political Union is at hand.

## AT THE THEATERS

### BOSTON CONCERTS

Tuesday, St. James hall, 8:15 p. m., song recital, Stephen Townsend, baritone.  
Thursday, St. James hall, 8:30 p. m., violin recital, Miss Nina Fletcher.  
Friday, Jordan hall, 8:30 p. m., song recital, Miss Marie Jette.  
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., song recital, Mrs. Clara Butt and Kennerley Rumford.

### BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Wednesday, 8 p. m., "Otello."  
Friday, 7:30 p. m., "Tristan and Isolde."  
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Cavatore"; 8 p. m., "The Barber of Seville."

### BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Garden of Allah."  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Believe Me, Xantippe."  
HOLLIS—"Mrs. Fiske."  
KELLY—"The Fire."  
MAJESTIC—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."  
PARK—"The Woman."  
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli.'"  
SHUBERT—"Robert Mantell in repertoire."  
ST. JAMES—"The Three of Us."  
TREMONT—"Milestones."

### CHICAGO

COLONIAL—"Robin Hood."  
GRAND—"Douglas Fairbanks."  
ILLINOIS—"Count of Luxembourg."  
LAFAYETTE—"The Girl at the Gate."  
LYCEUM—"Rebecca, Sunnyside Farm."  
OLYMPIC—"The Top of the Morning."  
POWERS—"John Mason."

### NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Fine Feathers."  
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."  
CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren."  
CASINO—"The Fire."  
CHILDREN—"Racketty-Packetty House."  
COHAN—"Broadway Jones."  
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."  
CORT—"Per o My Heart."  
EXTING—"The Law."  
EMPIRE—"The Spy."  
FORTY-EIGHTH STREET—"Wm. Collier."  
GLOBE—"Lady of the Shipper."  
HARRIS—"John E. Keller."  
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."  
Hudson—"The Little Rich Girl."  
LIBERTY—"Milestones."  
LITTLE—"Rutherford and Son."  
LYCEUM—"The New Secretary."  
MANHATTAN—"The Whip."  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Spring Maid."  
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."

## MONGOLIAN MISSION TO CZAR IS SEEN AS ANNEXATION PRELUDE

Convention Which Welcomes Protection by Russia and Gives Her Concessions Is Called Work of Princes

### ACT OF FOUR MEN

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—At the moment of writing Europe is still waiting, as it has been waiting for many days, on the peace conference at St. James palace. Even the press of the continent, after exhausting words and ingenuity in speculating as to what would happen in the event of this or that or something else being the outcome of the conference, is beginning to emulate the wisdom of an eminent English politician and to declare in effect that the only thing to do is to wait and see.

Whilst, therefore, the interested onlooker at old-world politics may find it difficult to let his attention wander far from away from the near east and all that the near east means to Europe, yet he is many times recalled to the fact during these lulls in the near eastern struggle that there are many other problems which face Europe, which under less distracting circumstances would make large claims on his attention and which have taken a second place in the world's outlook, not because they are less serious but only because they are more distant.

Such a problem is that presented by the action of Russia in Mongolia, and her attitude toward China in relation to that vast country. The Russo-Mongolian problem, like all far eastern problems, is really a European problem, and the approaching visit of the Mongolian special mission to the Czar brings this home to Europe, and emphasizes the completeness with which Russia is establishing her influence in Mongolia and how well she is on the way toward the achievement of what from the first has been her ambition—the complete annexation of the whole country and its incorporation with Siberia.

### Annexation Is Goal

Nearly 12 months ago it was pointed out by The Christian Science Monitor, when news first came over the wires to the effect that Russia had recognized the independence of Mongolia, that her design was to annex the country and no less. All the news that has come to hand since that time has only served to make this fact steadily more clear.

It cannot be too definitely insisted upon that the convention, lately signed between Russia and Mongolia, by which the latter is supposed to recognize the protection of Russia and welcome her assistance in introducing an independent administration and by which she grants to Russia concessions for the exploitation of forests, mines and fisheries, does not represent the will of the Mongolian people but is the work almost entirely of the Hukuktu, princes long ill-affected toward the Chinese rule.

"The majority of the princes and nobles," said the Mongolian Prince Kala-ching in a speech at Peking recently, "opposed the convention with Russia, but some were compelled by force to agree to it. The Mongolians regard the convention as confiscating the territory and infringing their liberties." To those who understood something of the condition of things which obtained in Mongolia this was evident from the first. Mongolia is more than half the size

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

**SIGNS**  
The pussy willow blossoms show That winter's nearly through. And there's a sure sign we know, Baseball is budding, too.

The reply of Secretary Knox to the British protest against the exemption of American coastwise shipping from Panama canal tolls shows very clearly on his part a disposition to be forceful without being the least bit obnoxious.

**OBVIOUS**  
"What leads you to think Smithers is extravagant?"  
"Well, I've seen him riding in a taxicab three times within the last month. Why doesn't he buy an automobile?"

President-elect Wilson has announced that he will visit the Canal Zone when the forthcoming extra session of Congress has adjourned. It would almost seem as if, for some time to come, the classic saying, "All roads lead to Rome," will need to be edited and the name Panama substituted for that of the "Imperial city."

**SINECURES**  
Oh, what a joy it must have been For all that motley crew Who had to make folks merry when Most every joke was new.

Although Brazil now owns the biggest battleship she and her sister republics will do well to remember that it is good statesmanship rather than the big warship that is to win the true victories of the future.

**SURE ENOUGH**  
"What would you say if we had to go back to the stone age, when everything intended for the people to read had to be chiseled on blocks of stone?"  
"I should say it would be hard lines."

Now that an American artist's canvas has sold for \$16,500, the factious paragraphs may be excused if they shall feel moved to remark that the paintings of Mr. Inness are now having their inning.

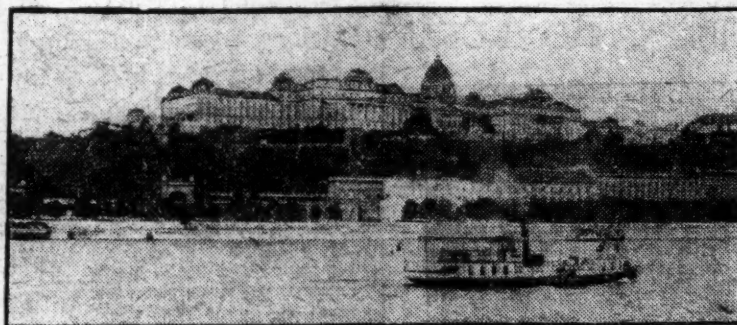
of Europe. Its form of government and the communication possible between one district and another is of the most primitive description; and, says the Chinese Republican, "with the exception of two princes and two dukes none of the Mongolian chieftains genuinely approve the convention." But the two princes and the two dukes were enough for the Russian purpose. In the eyes of the world they were made to stand for Mongolia, and with the utmost gravity the world looked on at the picture of four petty chieftains in the guise of plenipotentiaries signing away the liberty of a country half the size of Europe.

### Russian Moves Secret

The Russian forward policy has long been fixed in international politics as an ever-present factor, and yet any move she may take or contemplate is seldom recognized until it is taken. And today, dammed more or less effectively in the near east, rather less than more effectively in the mid-east, she overflows in the far east and with hardly a pretense of disguise appropriates a second empire under the diplomatic subterfuge of "defining a sphere of influence." And yet a few responsible journals in England and on the continent refuse to believe that Russia has any territorial designs.

No doubt to the average man in the street, to whom Mongolia is little more than a name, it may be difficult to see the importance of all this. If Russia

## WOMEN WORKING FOR BIG CONGRESS IN BUDA-PESTH



(Snapshot by Anthony Wayne Strauss, Cambridge, Mass.)

Royal palace of Hungary, in Buda, seen from the promenade in Pesth, across the river Danube

(Special to the Monitor)  
BUDA-PESTH—In connection with the woman suffrage congress which is to be held in Buda-Pesth, Hungary, from June 15 to June 20 this year, the committee have issued a general communication to the press in which they give much useful information in regard to the coming congress, and do much to facilitate the work of those who desire to attend or interest themselves in the matter, writes a contributor to the Monitor. The executive committee, according to this statement, have secured for all members of the congress many advantages on the Hungarian and on different foreign railways and steamers, including transatlantic lines. On the question of finance the financial committee make it clear that no effort has been spared to insure a satisfactory result from a financial point of view, and that the greatest enthusiasm prevails is evidenced by the real sacrifices which are being made on all hands in order to contribute largely to the funds. The committee of artists, presided over by Countess Pejacevich and the painter Ritta Boenn, have raised a very considerable sum. Some of the foremost painters and sculptors in Buda-Pesth, both men and women, made presents of about 60 works of art which were sold by auction by the popular writer, Monsieur Endre Nagy. The committee acknowledge their indebtedness to many different municipalities and districts which have contributed to the funds, and go on to enumerate many interesting episodes which show the earnestness of the people in the matter. The Society of Peasant Women, for instance,

chooses to add, so he thinks, to her already unwieldy empire another 1,000,000 square miles of steppe and prairie and a few million wild tribesmen, that is Russia's affair, and can affect Europe but little. But wherever it is a question of Russian advance, although for every country even remotely interested, there are always many questions of international moment to be reckoned on and reckoned with, yet the objection of the world to Russia's advance in Mongolia, or anywhere else, must be based, and is based, on considerations much more fundamental and much more real than questions of diplomacy, or even more serious policy. It is first and last a question of humanity, and where Russian and Asiatic people are concerned, it is a question of tragic imminence.

Japan, every day more evident, to dominate the situation in the far east and to cry "Hands off!" to Europe as touching all political questions which may arise east of Singapore.

### Questions That Will Stay

These are all questions big enough, and questions that will be questions long after the problem in the near east has been finally solved, and long after the Bulgars and Turks have learned to live side by side in peace. And they are questions which even at this moment are beginning to be seen as questions in every chancellery in Europe.

### World Forgets Past

The world forgets lightly and the world has forgotten much that it ought to remember where Russia is concerned, and England has forgotten much that England would do well to remember before she stretches out the hand of friendship to a nation which stands convicted of so many outrages on our common humanity. Those who feel indifferent over the steady Russian advance in Mongolia, to whom the earnest protest of these primitive people, once the rulers of the old world, who swept Europe, conquered China and ruled India for 300 years, is of little interest, would do well to remember, or if they never knew, make it their business to learn something of what Russia still stands for, of what Russian methods still mean, and to what depths of cruelty Russian authorities can still sink.

There is the story of the Russian conquest of Turcomania some 30 years ago. There is the story of the conquest of Persia today. There is the story of the massacre of Geok-Tepe in 1890, and the story of the massacre of Tahir in 1912, and they are the same story and reveal the same methods, and show the leopard with his spots still unchanged.

There are, of course, questions of high politics involved. There is the evident compact between Russia and Japan, now openly avowed, to act together to extort concessions from China. There is the cynical disregard of the many treaties to which both Russia and Japan have set their hands, to preserve the integrity of China, and there is the ambition of

of the village of Balmazujvaras sent in 63 crowns, "which," the statement runs, "these exceedingly poor women collected between themselves. This gift we value higher than many greater sums, as it means really a great sacrifice for our cause." The committee of interpreters, led by Madame de Szirmay, has arranged for German, French and English conversation courses, so that there shall be at the disposal of the members of the congress guides, versed in foreign languages, and the committee of reception is making arrangements for convenient lodging for the various guests.

The congress itself is to be held in the municipal redoute, a building beautifully situated on the banks of the Danube, and many well-known men and women have already intimated their intention of being present.

There will also be held at Buda-Pesth at the same time the second congress of the International Men's League for Woman Suffrage, which will be presided over by Sir John Cockburn, the first minister to introduce the question of woman suffrage in Australia. There will also be present at the congress many representatives from the east. Chinese members of Parliament and men and women of other oriental countries are expected to attend the congress. The Chinese women are bringing with them a banner made of purple silk on which is inscribed the motto: "Let us hold together. We are working for the same ideal." This banner is brought as a present to the International Alliance for Woman Suffrage. Private persons whether men or women, and corporations are all eligible as members of the congress.

## FIRST OF SERIES OF FOLK SONG LECTURES GIVEN AT HARVARD

Prof. Jean Beck of the University of Illinois delivered a lecture Monday on "Chansons Italiennes et Francaises du XVe et du XVIe Siecle" before a large audience in the Fogg lecture hall of Harvard University, the first of a series of five to be given on afternoons this week, except Saturday.

Professor Beck has spent the past 10 years in research work in Europe in an effort to uncover the origin and motifs of songs in these countries.

He came to the United States less than a year ago in order to accept a professorship from the University of Illinois. He is giving the lectures at the invitation of the French and German departments and the Cercle Francais of Harvard. He leaves Harvard the last of this week to go to Brown University and from there he lectures in New York city, Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., before his return to the University of Illinois.

## MR. WEEKS TAKES STEPS TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS

WASHINGTON—United States Senator-elect John W. Weeks announced Monday that he will withdraw from all business connections. In his statement he says:

"On account of my election to the United States Senate and the necessity for my giving my entire time to my official duties I am, as far as possible and as rapidly as possible, withdrawing from all business connections."

"It is for this reason that on Feb. 1, 1913, I am to sever my connection with the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, with which I have been associated since Aug. 6, 1888."

In discussing his plans Mr. Weeks said he felt that he could get all his arrangements perfected by March 4, when he will be sworn in as a senator.

## FIELDS CORNER TO HOLD POSTOFFICE

Dorchester postoffice is to remain at its present location at Dorchester avenue, opposite Adams street, Fields Corner, according to the decision of First Assistant Postmaster-General Garfield, who promises that improvements will be made to the quarters. There was a proposal to relocate the office in a building on Dorchester avenue, below Charles street, which was favored by Congressman James M. Curley. Senator Lodge opposed the change.

### REPUBLICANS CHANGE PARTY

City Councilor Matthew Hale of ward 11, chairman of the Progressive state committee, was one of five former Republicans who enrolled as Progressives yesterday at the offices of the election department. The others were Percy H. Titus, ward 10; James W. Cameron, ward 23; Louis M. Amoroso, ward 23, and William H. Gleason, ward 23. John F. Lipp of ward 25, a Democrat, was also enrolled as a Progressive.

### BEVERLY OFFICIALS NAMED

BEVERLY, Mass.—The aldermen voted Monday night to instruct the ordinance committee to draw up an ordinance for the consolidation of the offices of street commissioner and city engineer. Mayor MacDonald appointed William H. Greenleaf public library trustee, Joseph Kilham member of the trust fund and Benjamin D. Webber member of the sinking fund.

By C. F. LEBBIE & CO., Book and Art Auctioneers, 597 Washington Street

On Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Friday February 4th to 7th

Each Day at 2 O'Clock  
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From His Studios at

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—AND THE—

PONCE DE LEON, St. Augustine, Florida

Now on Exhibition. Catalogue Mailed on Application.

## PEACE IN BALANCE STILL WITH RUMANIA PRESSING BULGARIA

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)  
LONDON—The greatest uncertainty prevails with respect to peace negotiations. The revolution in Constantinople has upset all calculations and the uncertainty of the political condition there makes anything more than guesswork impossible. The allies have fixed on the terms of their circular, but inasmuch as the armistice cannot be denounced under four-days notice, the resumption of military operations cannot take place absolutely immediately and time is thus given for wiser counsels to prevail.

The situation has unfortunately been complicated by the sudden increase in the Rumanian demands. The government of that country is evidently taking advantage of the present difficult position of Bulgaria to press for concessions, it could not hope to obtain in ordinary circumstances. It is in this very way that, for advantage at the moment, the foundations of future trouble and future wars are laid.

## LORDS AGAINST HOME RULE BILL

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)  
LONDON—The second reading of the home rule bill was moved yesterday in the House of Lords by Lord Crewe, the motion for its rejection being proposed by the Duke of Devonshire and seconded by Lord Zetland, a former Irish viceroy.

In spite of the proceedings in the House of Commons, where the suffrage question was for the moment of overpowering interest, there was a large attendance in the upper house, the opposition mustering, of course, in absolutely overwhelming force. A division will be taken on Thursday next.

## POLICY IN INDIA TO BE UNCHANGED

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)  
LONDON—The first meeting in Delhi of the Indian council was held yesterday. It was the first meeting since the attempted assassination of the viceroy, and Lord Hardinge, who attended it, explained that the outrage would make absolutely no difference in the policy of the government, but that it would pursue its aims unflinchingly and not waver a hair's breadth from the course it had laid out for itself.

### BISHOP CODMAN HONORED

PORTLAND, Me.—The clergy of the Episcopal churches in Maine gave a farewell dinner Monday to Bishop Robert Codman, who sails from New York Thursday for a stay of three months in Egypt.

## Pure Olive Oil comes from Spain

The only country in the world growing section of Europe that absolutely prohibits the importation of Cotton Seed Oil. Blending with vegetable oils, as in France and Italy, therefore becomes impossible and the pure oil from the native fruit is thus assured.

## GREGG'S SUBLINE OLIVE OIL

Comes straight to us from our own plantations in Spain. We guarantee it to be the purest and finest in the world. Price per quart—full weight and measure—50c. Your money back if you don't find it the best you ever used. Send your order to us and we will see that you are supplied.

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A Stenographer's Pencil

Ward's Stenograph Pencil is made specially for the use of the stenographer.

57-59 Franklin Street.

## CHINA LOSING GREAT DEPENDENCY



Map of far east showing Mongolia's relation to China, India, Manchuria and Siberia



# Leading Events in Athletic World

## BIG SCHOOL MEET BY B. A. A. WILL BE HELD IN MECHANICS HALL

Annual Interscholastic Event to Take Place Saturday, March 1—Outlook Bright for Exeter Athletes

### INTEREST AROUSED

Under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, the twenty-fourth indoor track and field championship meet for schools will be held in Mechanics hall on Saturday, March 1. For the past four years Exeter has won, and the prospects are good for the Exeter athletes repeating this year.

No team will be eligible to compete unless entering a relay team if so requested by the athletic committee. This meeting will be open to members (under 21 years of age) of all schools in New England, and held under the rules of the Interscholastic Association of American Athletes of New England. Schools not members of the I. S. A. of N. E. will not be allowed to compete.

Each school will be allowed to enter three men in each event, with the exception of the 1000 yards and one-mile run, in which events each school will be allowed two men, but only one of the two entered shall run in these events. Three prizes will be awarded in each event. A solid-silver cup is offered by the Boston Athletic Association for the school securing the most points at this meeting.

Five points will be given to the team making the best time in the relay races, four and one half points to the team (winner or loser) making the next best time, and for the next succeeding best time, one half point each, until the table of one half points becomes exhausted.

This cup is competed for every year for five years and shall be held each year by the school scoring the most points for that year. At the end of five years the school having won it the greatest number of times shall be declared the final holder. Each year the names, events and points won shall be inscribed upon the cup. The list of events is as follows:

40-yard dash, 100-yard run, 200-yard run, 400-yard run, 800-yard run, 1000-yard run, 1500-yard run, 2000-yard run, 3000-yard run, 4000-yard run, 5000-yard run, 6000-yard run, 7000-yard run, 8000-yard run, 9000-yard run, 10000-yard run, 11000-yard run, 12000-yard run, 13000-yard run, 14000-yard run, 15000-yard run, 16000-yard run, 17000-yard run, 18000-yard run, 19000-yard run, 20000-yard run, 21000-yard run, 22000-yard run, 23000-yard run, 24000-yard run, 25000-yard run, 26000-yard run, 27000-yard run, 28000-yard run, 29000-yard run, 30000-yard run, 31000-yard run, 32000-yard run, 33000-yard run, 34000-yard run, 35000-yard run, 36000-yard run, 37000-yard run, 38000-yard run, 39000-yard run, 40000-yard run, 41000-yard run, 42000-yard run, 43000-yard run, 44000-yard run, 45000-yard run, 46000-yard run, 47000-yard run, 48000-yard run, 49000-yard run, 50000-yard run, 51000-yard run, 52000-yard run, 53000-yard run, 54000-yard run, 55000-yard run, 56000-yard run, 57000-yard run, 58000-yard 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## CATCHER BROWN EXPECTS TO STAY

Drummond Brown, the catcher secured by the Boston National League Baseball Club from the Vernon club of the Pacific Coast league, in a letter to Secretary Nickerson of the Boston club stated that he was very glad of the chance to play for Boston and that he feels confident he will make a showing when the team goes in training that will result in his being retained. While with the Vernon club last season Brown's batting average was .255, his fielding average .964 and with Catcher Agnew, now with St. Louis, played a remarkable game for his team.

Mr. Brown stated that he would like to leave his home in Taft, Cal., about the first of next month, go to Canaan City, where he has relatives, and remain there until time to join the team at Athens, Ga., where they will train. The big catcher says that he has played a little baseball this winter and that he will report to Manager Stallings in first class condition. He is 5 ft. 11 in. tall and weighs about 175 pounds.

## WILLIAMS BASE BALL SCHEDULE

**WILLIAMSTOWN**—The baseball schedule of the Williams College nine was announced Monday and two new teams, West Point and the Chinese University of Hawaii, have been added to the customary list, while Springfield Training school has been substituted for Syracuse. The schedule is as follows:

April 26, Massachusetts Agricultural College at Williamstown.  
May 3, Wesleyan, Middletown, Conn.; Army at West Point; 14, Princeton at Princeton, N. J.; 17, Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.; 22, Amherst at Amherst, 24, Dartmouth at Williamstown; 27, Yale at New Haven; 30, Amherst at Williamstown; June 4, Harvard at Cambridge; 7, Springfield Training school at Williamstown; 12, Cornell at Williamstown; 14, University of Hawaii at Williamstown; 23, University of Vermont at Williamstown.

**SAUGUS TREASURER ELECTED**  
At a meeting of the Saugus selectmen Monday night H. Dwight Blaise was elected town treasurer, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of James M. Maxwell. He will hold the position until March 4, the date of the annual town meeting.

**J. B. HAMMOND PASSES AWAY**  
ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—James B. Hammond, head of a typewriter manufacturing firm, passed away here Monday.

## HARVARD BEATS MASS. A. C. SEVEN IN HOCKEY GAME

Crimson Shows Poor Form at Start of Match but Comes Back Strongly in the Second Half

Harvard's varsity hockey team added another victory to its credit Monday evening when it defeated the Massachusetts Agricultural College seven in the Boston Arena by a score of 9 to 3. The agricultural school boys playing a much improved game, made it interesting for Harvard for 20 minutes, but condition counted in the end, and the Crimson men fairly swarmed around the agricultural in the second period.

The speed and defensive ability of the losers, together with the poor form shown by Harvard, made the game fairly exciting in the first half. When Jones snapped the puck through for the first goal in five minutes of play the Harvard men tried to steady down, but for the next five minutes they failed. They missed pass after pass and were all over the rink.

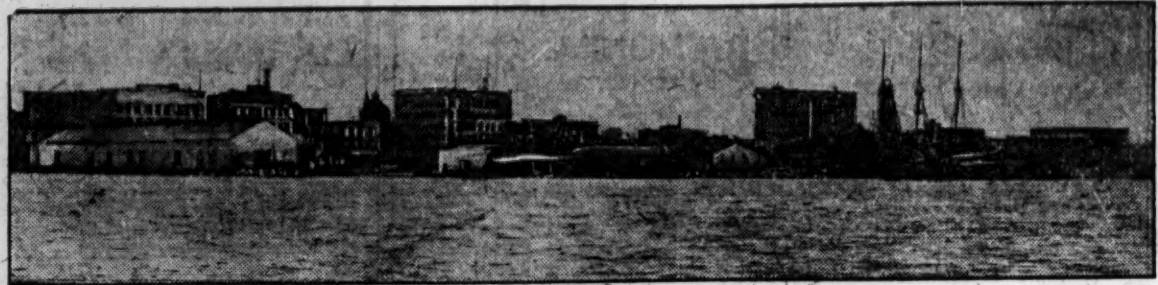
When the game was safe Coach Winsor sent in a substitute team, and the recruits trying to make good, kept their opponents busy. Percy Wendell, the Harvard football captain, went in at point, and played a fairly good game.

Sortwell speeded up the Harvard team while he was in the game. He made several fine dashes down the rink and worked effectively with Phillips. The Harvard shooting was poor. Hutchinson was the best man on the ice for the losers. The summary:

**HARVARD** MASS. A. C.  
Hopkins, Hanson, L. W. Fernald, Johnson  
Phillips, Palmer, C. Jones, Jones, Jones  
Sortwell, Gorham, R. C. Hutchinson  
Clark, Morgan, Smart, E. W.  
Goodale, C. P. Needham, Johnson  
Willett, Wendell, P. C. Richardson  
Gardner, Carnochan, G. G. Brewer  
Scott, Harvard, M. A. C. Goals first  
half: Jones, M. A. C. 4m. 35s.; Phillips, Harvard, 12m. 19s.; Phillips, Harvard, 14m. 25s.; Phillips, Harvard, 15m. 32s.; Hutchinson, M. A



## GROWTH FOR JACKSONVILLE SEEN IN MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF DOCKS



Waterfront of Jacksonville as viewed from the St. Johns river — Florida port is many miles inland from Atlantic ocean

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Improvement of the docking and terminal facilities of Jacksonville under a policy of municipal ownership authorized by act of the Legislature last fall, is expected to make for the great benefit and rapid growth of the city and state. There are seven miles of waterfront on the St. Johns river, the city being 17 miles from the Atlantic ocean, but spoken of as the great seaport of the South Atlantic coast.

Long ago Jacksonville was named "the city of sunshine and flowers." In recent years, however, people from every quarter of the globe have become permanent residents here and closely identified with the city's financial and commercial interests; while thousands from all portions of the United States are becoming identified with her fruit growing and agricultural developments. Jacksonville has so many natural advantages that her citizens feel they can well afford to issue bonds for the full amount of \$1,500,000 authorized to acquire municipally owned docks and terminals, in order to provide for the increased amount of shipping attendant upon the opening of the Panama canal.

### Citizens' Mass Meeting

Action which resulted in a bill passing the Legislature authorizing the

Jacksonville project was taken at a mass meeting of the citizens on June 28, last, when a committee was appointed, consisting of H. B. Phillips, John W. Dodge, Ion L. Farris and St. Elmo Acosta, to consult with the improved terminals committee and have the sentiments expressed by them incorporated in the bill. Resolutions were adopted requesting the board of trade to ask the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to authorize the project, the expense to be borne by the board of trade. Telegrams from United States Senators Duncan U. Fletcher and Nathan P. Bryan and Judge James W. Locke of the United States court, endorsing municipal ownership of terminals, were read. In an address to the Jacksonville Board of Trade Capt. John R. Slattery of the U. S. Engineers, said, "Speed is life to the ocean liner and several hours spent in waiting every trip at the harbor bar may mean loss of half a trip a year and may result in loss instead of profit for the year's work. Looking at the harbors to the north of us we find: Fernandina with a depth of 24 feet at low water, 30 at high; Brunswick with a depth of 23 feet at low water, 30 at high; Savannah with a depth of 23 feet at low water, 30 at high; Charleston with a depth of 28 feet at low water, 33 at high; Wilmington with a depth of 26 feet at low

water, 28½ at high; Norfolk with a depth of 26 feet at low water.

"This means that Jacksonville is the only port south of Norfolk where, according to existing plans, the larger ships will be able to enter and leave at any stage of the tide."

### Bright Prospects for Port

In fact, Jacksonville bids fair to become a great world port. It is a leading point in the shipment of Florida's increasing fruit and vegetable production. It is of attractive appearance both in its business and its residential portions and is going ahead rapidly. Similarity in geographical location between Jacksonville and New York city have resulted in its being called the "New York of the South." The city lies 1000 miles nearer the trade of Mexico and the countries of South America, Australia and the Orient than the big port of the North. Its population increased from 28,000 in 1901 to 57,699 in 1910. There are 15 schools in Jacksonville and 53 in Duval county. Jacksonville has a public library built from a \$50,000 gift from Andrew Carnegie, and it now contains 20,000 or more volumes.

There are some of the finest ocean beaches in the country around Jacksonville, which offers numerous attractions to the tourist.

## RAILROADS COMPLAIN OF PARCEL POST WORK

WASHINGTON—Compensation to railroads for heavily increased postal business of the United States due to introduction of the parcel post is one of the problems due to come before Congress soon and readjustment of the railway mail pay will be in order.

Railroads already are complaining to Washington that they are underpaid for the service they are giving the government. They say they have been forced to hire extra men to handle the stream of packages that has poured in upon them with the inauguration of the new system.

The railway mail pay was reduced by about \$9,000,000 in 1907, and the railroad people have been confident that no further lessening of the rate of pay would be made. Now they are confronted with the parcel post.

One railroad official points out in his complaint that Congress, in starting the parcel post, has provided for every other branch of the service except the railroads. Moreover, he calls attention to the fact that until Jan. 1, a large proportion of what is now parcel post matter was sent by express or freight and for this the railroads received compensation. Now that it goes by parcel post, they do not.

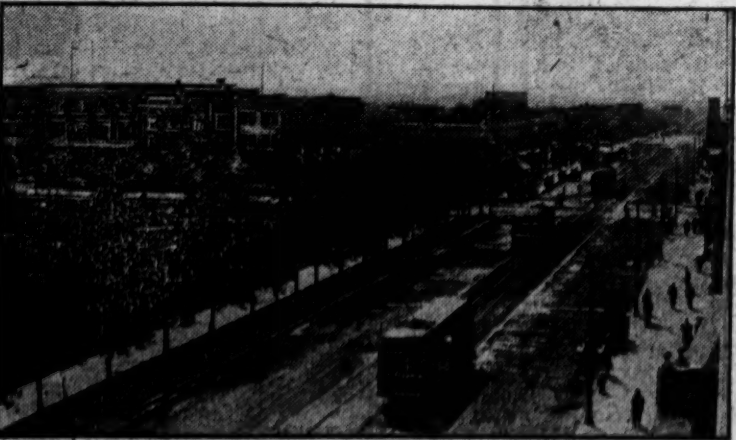
The second objection to which attention of the postal authorities is directed is that the federal law regulating the mail service requires separate, equipped apartment cars for which light, heat and water must be provided without extra compensation. Unless the parcel post matter can be carried in baggage or express cars, the railroad men say that sooner or later additional mail cars will have to be put on with no compensation in sight.

At present the railroads are paid for hauling the mails on a basis of weight. In fixing this basis the average daily weight of mail carried is ascertained every four years.

Even if a special weighing of the mails should be ordered by the government now, no adequate conception of the additional weight to be hauled could be obtained, because the parcel post is growing so rapidly in public favor that it has not yet reached a normal stage.

Meanwhile, the government is collecting postage on all this matter and the railroads are hauling it practically free.

### FIFTH ST. AND THIRD AVE., LETHBRIDGE



LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—One of Alberta's fast-growing cities on the Canadian Pacific railway in agricultural and coal mining region. In the accompanying picture Fifth street and Third avenue are seen from Second avenue. These are the most important business streets of the city. They are paved and well lighted. The cars running on these streets are operated under the municipal system inaugurated in August of last year.

## OHIO PLANS TO BUILD MUSEUM FOR RELICS OF ITS EARLIER DAYS

TOLEDO, O.—In a fireproof structure for the storage of relics for which the Lucas County Historical Association hopes to obtain an appropriation at the present session of the Legislature, it is believed that a collection of relics of rare reference to the historical incidents of the Maumee valley will be brought together in a place of convenient access, says the Blade. The building would be located at Ft. Meigs.

The project will be supported in the General Assembly by the assemblymen from northwestern Ohio.

The Historical Association has in its possession a number of relics of especial significance to northwestern Ohio history, for which it has no suitable place of display. Many other mementoes, not only of pioneer days but of the several wars, from the earliest Indian conflicts in the territory, would be placed in charge of the association if safety from fire were assured.

The association plans an artistic building which would cost probably \$80,000. It is estimated that an additional \$20,000 would be needed to furnish it. A monument to Peter Navarre, one of the officers who fell at Ft. Meigs, and another to the soldiers of the garrison, each of the three to cost \$500, are included in the plan.

To make the grounds more attractive, especially in view of the number of people who will visit the site of the battle of the northwest territory during the Perry centennial next summer, the Ft. Meigs commission will ask for an initial appropriation of \$1750.

## CUSTOMS HOUSE PLAN SUBMITTED

PHILADELPHIA—Representative J. Hampton Moore has submitted a plan to the committee on grounds for a new customs house in Philadelphia which will require at least \$3,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 will be provided for a site. In view of the pressure on the committee from all parts of the country, he asked for \$1,000,000 in the present bill.

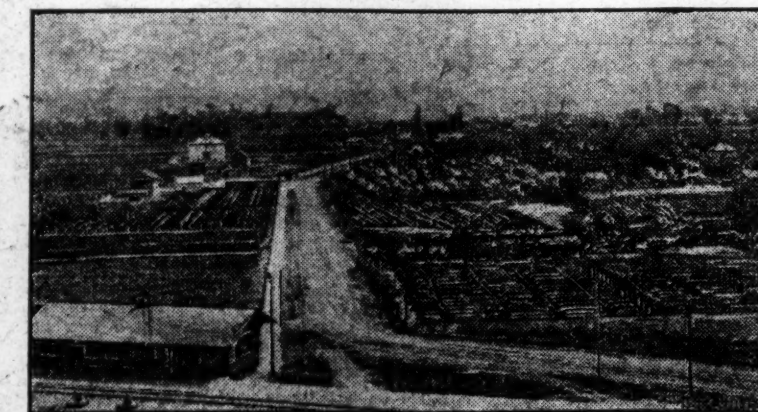
Mr. Moore recommends a site within the area bounded by South and Vine streets and Seventh street and the Delaware river.

**PRESIDENT HUTCHINS HONORED**  
NEW YORK—Alumni of the University of Michigan recently gave a dinner to Harry B. Hutchins, president of the university, at the Hotel Astor. The speakers, all of whom were graduates from Ann Arbor, included President Hutchins, Prof. Calvin Thomas of Columbia, Col. Henry G. Prout and Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York. Earl D. Babst, president of the association, was toastmaster.

**REGISTER OFFERS IN REBUTTAL**  
CINCINNATI, O.—Several witnesses testified Monday in the trial of officials of the National Cash Register Company, giving evidence tending to controvert testimony offered by the government witnesses that unfair methods had been used by the National agents in competing against opposition companies. A letter to district managers admitted in evidence contained a caution to new agents against inducing buyers of opposition machines to break their contracts.

**BEEF COMPANIES ANSWER**  
JERSEY CITY, Mo.—The Hammond Packing Company and the St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Company filed exceptions Monday in the state supreme court to the report of a special state commissioner that the companies are in a combination to control the prices of fresh meat.

## FIELDS AND ORCHARDS, PUYALLUP



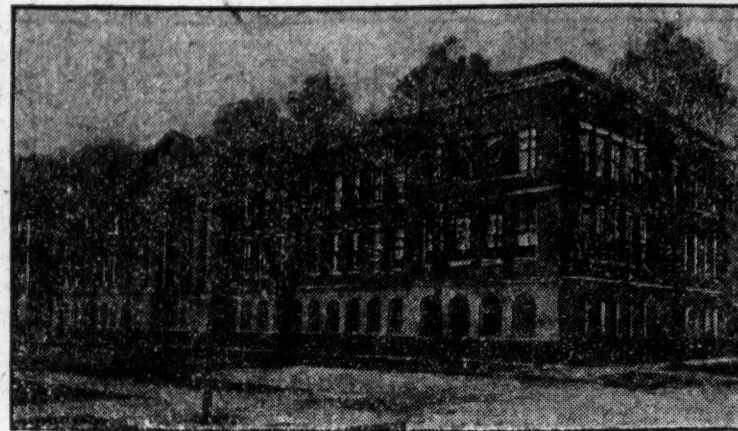
PUYALLUP, Wash.—Center of berry-growing industry. Industries include cooperative fruit and vegetable canning, four sawmills and other wood-working plants. Railway and electric car facilities. Three grade schools and high school. Six miles of paved streets. Deposits of coal in nearby hills. State Masonic home located here. City's population estimated at 4544.

**NEW JERSEY BILLS MODELS**  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—To obtain models in the preparation of bills for the regulation of corporations, W. W. Spencer, Democratic floor leader of the House, telegraphed to the secretary of state of New Jersey for copies of bills for this purpose, introduced in the New Jersey General Assembly at Governor Wilson's direction.

**SCENIC ROAD FUND GROWS**  
SHAKOPEE, Minn.—The officers of the Minnesota Scenic Highway Association are working on the proposed federal highway from Minneapolis to Mankato via Shakopee, Jordan, Belle Plaine, Le Sueur, St. Peter and Mankato. Blue Earth and Nicollet counties have each guaranteed their share of the cost regardless of the price of construction.

**DUTCH COLONISTS TO FARM**  
GROVANA, Ga.—A Dutch colony of about 20 families from Indiana landed here recently en route to Brownsville, on the Hawkinsville & Western railroad, a few miles from here, where they have purchased farm lands from T. B. Bagan of Hawkinsville. They intend to farm.

## SAGINAW LUMBER BUSINESS LEADS TO MANY INDUSTRIES



Manual training school at Saginaw, Mich.

SAGINAW, Mich.—A city starting out of the center of the great timber wealth, perhaps the greatest the world had ever seen, might naturally, with the decline of that industry, have sunk into an insignificant position. Many lumbering towns have had that experience. But not so with Saginaw, for when the sawing of logs and the manufacture of salt ceased to be the great industries, the product of the log gave way to a more finished article, the sawmill gave way to the factory, and with the development of the factory was carried farther the manufacture of salt.

Soon another great product was brought to light in the discovery of coal which has added thousands to the working population, and millions of dollars to the receipts of the city's business interests. Then came the sugar beet industry, which is destined to play a great part in this section of the country. During the past year the findings of oil, and the sinking of oil wells brought many interested people to this community and much is expected in this direction.

In 1826 there were but 100 white people in the Saginaw valley; the first evidence of civilization was blazed by the missionary, followed by the soldier and the pioneer. The first trader came in 1792. In 1816 a log house was built and trade in furs with the Indians was established.

The number of Indians at this time was about 4000 and the treaty for the government in 1819 was spoken of as United States on the one side and Chippewa Indians on the other. From this on Saginaw developed into an excellent trading center.

The Saginaw of today, from a municipal standpoint, is the outgrowth of several consolidations, chief among which was the union of the old city on the west bank of the river, and East Saginaw on the opposite side, brought about by an act of Legislature in 1880.

From a struggling village, the past century has seen this locality develop into a progressive modern city of commercial importance and manufacturing prospects comparing favorably with any of its competitors in Michigan. The city has many attractions as a place of residence, including broad, shaded and well-paved streets, beautiful public buildings, modern factories and inviting public parks that are a source of pride to all citizens.

Saginaw is favored in having a port of entry and a custom house and enjoys postal facilities said to be unsurpassed by any city of its size. Many excellent specimens of architecture are to be seen in the churches. Saginaw has a fine public library, whose building is one of the best in the city, and its charitable institutions are considered especially efficient.

No city of its size, it is said, has stronger or more ably managed banks, and the deposits of \$14,000,000 mean much with reference to the prosperity of the people. In manufacturing industries also Saginaw is fortunate—in number, diversity, reputation and output. The

yearly payroll of one industry is more than \$1,000,000.

The traveler from this city is never surprised to find in any quarter of the globe something that is "made in Saginaw," from a toothpick to an aeroplane.

During the year 1912 half a million dollars has been expended in buildings, a large proportion of this in homes. Saginaw has substantial proof of the generosity and loyalty of its people, which is shown by a list of some of the gifts to the city by citizens—the manual training school, the swimming pool, the Auditorium, seating 5000 people, including a fine organ; a public library, a natatorium, five parks and a trade school.

The stranger who comes will find a well-ordered municipal government, a city possessed of every modern advantage, excellent public schools, including one of the finest manual and trade schools in the country. The newcomer will find also a happy and contented people and a broad and liberal citizenship seeking to maintain and still further build a city of metropolitan proportions, which is extending its trade and manufacture to the four corners of the earth.

## TORONTO HAS PLAN FOR EXTENDED PARK SYSTEM

TORONTO, Ont.—Parks Commissioner Chambers informed the members of the Civic Guild at its annual meeting recently that extensive preparations had been made for the improvement and development of the parks, playgrounds and boulevards of the city. About 350 acres of new parks will be added this year, and seven more supervised playgrounds. His department contemplates the construction of some 42 miles of boulevards, connecting with the existing parks, around the city. The cost of the scheme will be upward of \$7,000,000. He also stated a beginning would be made on the Humber Valley boulevard early in the spring.

The report of the executive of the guild reviewed the work accomplished during 1912. Credit was justly taken for the part the guild took in advocating several big civic improvements which have now reached the practical stage.

## EDUCATOR TELLS AIM OF CERTAIN PUPILS TO EXCEL

That foreign-born children and children of recent immigrants are surpassing American born children in scholastic work, both in preparatory schools and in colleges, was declared by the Rev. Dr. Flavel S. Luther, president of Trinity College, in an address delivered last night at the Hotel Vendome before the Episcopal Club of Massachusetts.

President Luther said: "The foreign-born children are eager to become true Americans, and they are working hard to learn everything about our country that our schools and colleges can teach them."

The club elected Joseph H. Beale president, Charles H. Baldwin and Martin L. Cate vice-presidents. Irving P. Fox secretary, F. Nathaniel Perkins treasurer, William R. Cordingley, William F. Battles, James M. Hunnewell, Harold Peabody, Arthur K. Hunt, Dr. Edward E. Allen, I. Lloyd Greene and Edwin J. Sheffield executive committee.

## TOWN VOTES TO BUY ESTATE FOR HIGH SCHOOL SITE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Authorization of the purchase of the Wakefield estate as the site of the new Wakefield high school building was voted at a town meeting last night. The town treasurer is instructed to borrow \$25,000 on 10-year bonds to make the purchase. The estate is in the center of the town. There was much opposition to the measure.

On the preliminary vote, 313 voted for and 199 against acceptance. A two-thirds vote, or 342 of those present, was necessary. Another vote was taken, resulting in 354 to 103.

### MUSEUM GETS PAINTINGS

DETROIT, Mich.—Through the generosity of Mrs. Walter Shirlaw, the Detroit Museum of Art has come into possession of three paintings in oil, two in water color, a large charcoal drawing and a proof etching.

### CLAPP INQUIRY PLAN APPROVED

WASHINGTON—The proposal by Senator Clapp to extend the investigation into campaign expenditures to cover the general election expenses of 1912 was approved Monday by the Senate committee on contingent expenses.

## EDDYSTONE BALDWIN PLANT TO RAISE ITS FORCE TO 30,000 MEN

PHILADELPHIA—Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, told an assemblage of business men recently that the company plans to employ 30,000 men in its plant at Eddystone, thereby increasing the population of Chester and suburbs about 150,000. Mr. Johnson said the Eddystone property of the Baldwin plant was not purchased with a view of removing it to the existing works here. He recommended that Eddystone consolidate with Chester, and that greater Chester, with contiguous territory, become incorporated in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Johnson said that no abandonment of the Philadelphia plant is contemplated. The works here will be used for the construction of small-type locomotives.

The company aims, Mr. Johnson said, to increase the capacity of the Eddystone plant so as to enable it to turn out 3000 of the largest locomotives yearly. Such development, he said, depends on the attitude of the public toward the railroads.

### HISTORICAL SOCIETY ELECTS

The following officers were reelected at the annual meeting of the Backus Historical Society in Kingsley hall Monday: George E. Hoor president, Alfred W. Anthony vice-president, Henry K. Rowe secretary, Charles E. Goodspeed treasurer, Arthur W. Smith librarian, H. V. Myer, Austin K. DeBois, Charles S. Pease, Charles R. Brown and Robert L. Webb executive committee, H. M. King, C. H. Whittemore, A. W. Smith, H. K. Rowe and H. E. Hodge representatives in New England Baptist Library Association.

notably the Bloor street viaduct, Teraulay street extension, the railway viaducts on the water front and north of the city, the preservation of the slopes of the Rosedale ravines, the Humber boulevard scheme, the passage of the city and suburbs plans act, which gave the city power to control the subdivision of lands on the outskirts of the city. Pleasure was expressed that the citizens carried the several money bills by such big majorities at the recent election. The harbor commission was congratulated on its comprehensive scheme for the development of the harbor and water front.

Dealing with the future, the executive reiterated its opinion that it was desirable to create a commission to control the city's parks, which should be given power to originate, lay out, finance and carry through projects of street planning, parks and boulevards.

## AUTOMOBILES DRIVE OLD WISCONSIN STAGE LINE OUT OF BUSINESS

BARABOO, Wis.—The old stage line between Baraboo and Prairie du Sac is no more. Want of patronage, largely brought about by the automobile, has resulted in the passing of a business which began in territorial days. The time is not far distant when the line between Baraboo and Kilbourn must go.

The first stage into Prairie du Sac was in 1844, four years before Wisconsin became a state. The first stage line into Prairie du Sac and Sauk City was from Madison and was driven by Prescott Brigham. He was known as the proprietor, john, mail and expressman and the first register of deeds in Sauk county. Soon after the line was established it was extended to Baraboo and Merimack.

In the early days this stage brought the only mail Baraboo received and was the only outlet the place had. The stage when discontinued recently was owned by Jacob Alexander and the last driver to make the trip was A. J. Nold.

## BROOKLINE WANTS NO MOTION FILMS

Brookline, through its board of selectmen, again went on record yesterday as opposed to the introduction of moving picture houses within its limits by turning down the petition of Max Talbot and others for a license.

The selectmen were also actuated in their decision by the fact that for the past two weeks widespread opposition among churches has developed against the introduction of a moving picture house. In several of the churches last Sunday the clergymen urged their parishioners to do all in their power to oppose any move to grant a license.

### RAILROAD TO INSTRUCT MEN

ALTOONA, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has announced that it will establish a free correspondence course in electrical engineering. More than 150 men have applied for admittance to the course.



## GOVERNMENT NEARS END OF TESTIMONY IN STEEL INQUIRY

Judge Gary and President James A. Farrell Expected to Go on Stand for Defense After Recess

### DISCUSS CARNEGIE

NEW YORK—The case of the government in its suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation under the Sherman anti-trust law is expected to be completed today. The taking of testimony by the defense will not begin until after a recess to allow counsel for the corporation to arrange plans for calling of witnesses. These probably will include Judge Gary, James A. Farrell, president of the corporation, and a number of the defendants whom the government did not subpoena.

Testimony in support of the contention of the government that the Carnegie Steel Company was taken over by the United States Steel Corporation because of its refusal to abide by agreements, was given yesterday by Walter Scranton, former president of the Lackawanna Steel Company, and other independent concerns.

Mr. Scranton told of the steel rail pools which existed before the corporation was organized, in which the Carnegie Steel Company was invariably a member. It appeared from his testimony that Andrew Carnegie was responsible for the dissolution of most of the pools.

In one instance the Carnegie Steel Company, according to the witness, had an "inside agreement" with the Illinois Steel Company, which did not come to the knowledge of the other members of the pool until the two companies disagreed. Then the pool broke up.

The dissolution of this pool, he said, led to a plan to organize the Empire Rail Company, which has been a selling company for all the manufacturers, but the plan fell through.

"What individual was responsible for that?" asked Mr. Colton.

"Andrew Carnegie. He couldn't agree with the other member."

Subsequently another rail pool was organized at which Charles M. Schwab represented the Carnegie company and Judge Elbert H. Gary, now chairman of the Steel corporation, represented the Federal Steel Company.

"We would meet to propose a price as among gentlemen, but as often we didn't sell at the price agreed upon," explained the witness. This was in 1900. The Steel corporation was organized in 1901, and Mr. Colton wanted to know if by the acquisition of the Carnegie, the Federal and the National Steel Companies, all consolidations in themselves, the Steel corporation didn't acquire "a percentage of the rail capacity of the country sufficient to control the price of standard rails."

"I don't think they could control the price, but their proposals would be favorably considered," said the witness.

Mr. Colton pointed to the fact that since the organization of the corporation the price of rails had not varied from \$28 a ton.

"I should think that indicated that some understanding existed," said Mr. Scranton.

That one fourth of the fortune of William E. Corey, ex-president of the corporation, is invested in United States Steel securities was brought on Monday Mr. Corey said he was "naturally in favor" of the success of the corporation in the present suit.

## BANGOR ROAD IS MOVING FREIGHT

BANGOR, Me.—Engineers and firemen of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad are now on the second week of their strike for higher wages and changed working conditions. The conductors and trainmen who have asked for increased wages and shorter hours held a second conference with General Manager Stewart on Monday. They were told that as the road could not grant the 10 per cent increase asked by the engineers it could not give the 250 conductors and trainmen 40 per cent more. Conductors and trainmen are to hold a general meeting next Sunday.

The road is now engaged in moving freight, particularly seed potatoes from Aroostook county and print paper from the Great Northern Paper Company's mills at Millinocket.

President Todd issued a statement today in regard to the comparative wages paid by the Bangor & Aroostook and the Central Vermont, in which he says his road pays the higher wages.

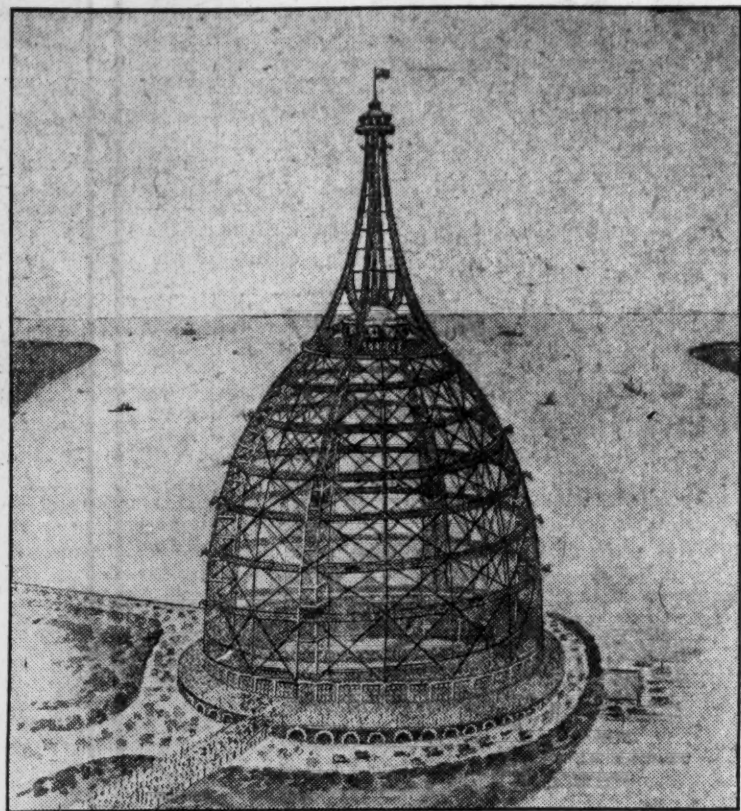
### TWO BRIDGE CONTRACTS LET

BRANDON, Man.—It is said here that the contract for the two bridges of the Grand Trunk Pacific over the Assiniboine, between Harte and Brandon, has been let to the Hyland Navigation & Trading Co., of Winnipeg, and that the same company has the contract for building the line from Harte into this city.

### SUFFRAGE RESOLVE PASSES

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Senate resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the enfranchisement of women passed the Assembly Monday. If it passes the Legislature of 1915 the question will be submitted to the voters of the state for approval at the general election that year.

## TOWER AS A MONUMENT TO BALBOA



(Copyright by J. Emery Harriman)

Proposed structure's height would call attention at exposition to year of Pacific ocean's discovery

## ENGINEER PROPOSES STEEL SPIRE HIGHER THAN EIFFEL TOWER

Proposal of a structural steel tower, rising to a height of 1513 feet over all, in commemoration of the date of the discovery of the Pacific ocean by Balboa, and including a covered amphitheater with a seating capacity of 100,000, wireless station, weather bureau and astronomical observatory, powerful light-house and searchlight, spiral electric railway and winding footwalk two miles long, and a radius of view of many miles, to be built at a cost of about \$1,000,000, is made today to the management of the Panama-Pacific international exposition in San Francisco in 1915 by J. Emery Harriman, an engineer of this city, in a communication which he is sending to the chairman.

Innumerable possibilities are connected, it is said, with the tower and its various features in relation to the establishment of definite heights on the tower and spiral railway as symbolic of the various important eras and years of the history of the world during the 1914 years leading up to the exposition. A large American flag will be flown from the pole, the gold ball on top being 1513 feet from the base of the tower and the pole being 21 feet high, giving its base a height of 1492 feet, both altitudes being commemorative of historical events—the discovery of the Pacific ocean by Balboa and of America by Columbus, respectively.

Mr. Harriman would erect the tower on Fort point, giving a most extensive view of the exposition grounds, the city of San Francisco, the bay, the Golden Gate and the vast expanse of Pacific ocean.

A broad automobile boulevard would surround the structure outside the wide promenade for pedestrians only at its base, entrance to be provided for the automobiles through a series of arches beneath the promenade. One of the chief features of the "Balboa tower," as Mr. Harriman would recommend, is the amphitheater enclosed in the 600-foot circular base capable of seating 100,000 spectators. About the outside exhibition booths can be arranged.

In the amphitheater Mr. Harriman would hold all international sports, horse, agricultural and fruit exhibitions, pageants, skating and flower carnivals and public entertainments not excluding political and other conventions.

Four or more great steel-frame columns spring from the base of reinforced concrete and steel, tapering in convex curves to a point about 800 feet above the base. At the upper level a circular observation floor is to be built, forming an intermediate point whence the concave curves of the steel legs of the supertower spring up another 700 feet.

Elevators are planned to lift spectators up through the steel columns of the lower portion of the tower to the observation floor and finally to the upper level nearly 1500 feet above the base. A winding electric railway will likewise transfer passengers in an ever narrowing circle about the outside of the tower.

The railway will be supported by the columns and vertical and diagonal cables bracing and interbracing. The up and down tracks will be superimposed so that an unobstructed view may be obtained on both the climb and the coast throughout the nearly two-mile trip from base to top. A footwalk will be constructed on the top of this railway for those who care to reach the observation level by walking.

Flags of all nations will be flown from different points on the tower ascending in order of their establishment. Astronomical and weather stations will be placed at the disposal of government operators on the observatory floor and powerful searchlight, lighthouse and wireless apparatus will be maintained at the top.

The top portion of the tower is similar to the Eiffel tower of Paris, the construction of the lower part being designed especially to give strength and added height to the entire structure. It is planned to provide a removable canvas covering for the great amphitheater suspending it from the columns and cables above in such a manner that no under support will be necessary thus giving a sweep of unobstructed view in all directions in the amphitheater.

Two LEGISLATIVE CONTESTS WEAKEN

### CHEYENNE, Wyo.—By the seating

on Monday, of the two contested Republican senators, the reelection of United States Senator Francis E. Warren became practically assured, as the Republicans have a majority on joint ballot. Democratic senators in caucus decided to contest the election of Senator Warren on the ground of alleged gross frauds in Uinta county in the primaries.

CHICAGO—Governor-elect Dunne, in a final effort to break the speakership deadlock at Springfield, swung in behind the Democratic organization officials Monday in favor of a party caucus that will bind the 73 Democratic members of the House to a candidate. The call may be issued today.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Ben W. Hooper, Republican, was inaugurated for his second term Monday.

DOVER, Del.—The senatorial deadlock brought about by the four Democratic members of the Legislature from Kent county, who are standing out for the election of a United States senator from their own county, was unchanged at this week's opening.

WASHINGTON—Andrew W. Preston of Boston, president of the United Fruit Company, operating 61 steamships in the freight and passenger trade between the United States and West Indies, told the House shipping trust committee Monday that his company is not a party to any pooling arrangement or agreement about rates and service, and receives no rebates or special rates from railroads.

Robert W. Boissevain, general traffic manager of the United Fruit Company, and Walker B. Spencer, assistant general counsel, corroborated the statements of Mr. Preston. Mr. Spencer recommended the passage of a law requiring steamship companies to maintain reasonable rates and to file rate schedules with some authority similar to the interstate commerce commission.

WASHINGTON—Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven, E. J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk and Alfred W. Smithers, director of the Grand Trunk, may be made defendants by the United States government in a suit for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and additional offenses may be charged, if the present investigation by a federal grand jury of an alleged monopoly agreement between the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Grand Trunk Railroad results in new indictments.

The federal attorneys said that they expect a report from the grand jury before the end of the week.

PATENT LAW CHANGES DROPPED

WASHINGTON—Efforts to amend the patent laws have been dropped as far as the present Congress is concerned. Chairman Oldfield of the patents committee said the time was too short to attempt the reforms planned.

### C. S. GREENE PASSES AWAY

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Cornelius S. Greene passed away Monday night. He was president of the Fall River Globe Publishing Company, a bank director and director in the Westmore mills.

## MANUFACTURERS ONE IN OPPOSING LOWERED WOOLEN CLOTH DUTY

House Ways and Means Committee Resumes Hearing on Schedule K After Day of Listening to Witnesses

### FREE WOOL IS URGED

WASHINGTON—Continued opposition to reduction of duty on woolen cloth and ready-made clothing was exhibited by the manufacturers today when the House ways and means committee resumed its hearing on the woolen schedule.

The hearing was opened on Monday with the committee room crowded. The manufacturers were practically unanimous in their opposition to lowered duties on manufactured goods though favoring reduction of the duty on raw wool.

O. M. Stafford, president of a Cleveland enterprise, contended that the tariff could be reduced in the event the Democratic party chose to take the responsibility for a possible reduction of wages of the woolen mill employees.

Through William Goldman of New York, its president, the National Association of Clothiers declared that while free wool was desirable, it was too revolutionary and it endorsed the proposed Democratic rate of 20 per cent ad valorem on raw wool.

Free pressed cloth was asked by J. J. Culbertson of Paris, Tex., representing the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers Association.

Louis Newman, secretary of a Cleveland, O., knitting mill company, protested against any radical reduction in the tariff on ready-made clothing, although he admitted that present duties on some of the cheaper goods were prohibitive.

The testimony Monday night took up worsteds, camels hair, flannels, yarns and finer grades of dresses. F. A. Ellingwood of California, secretary of the State Wool Growers Association, and representing the national association, asked that a specific duty of about 18 per cent be levied on the secured content of imported wool. Most of the pleas were for retaining present tariff rates.

The committee showed no signs during the examination of changing its tentative plan for a revised woolen schedule along the lines of the Democratic bills of the two previous sessions of this Congress, which provided for 20 per cent ad valorem on raw wool and from 35 to 50 per cent on cloths, ready-made clothing and other articles.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

WASHINGTON—Lieut.-Col. W. L. Kenly, sixth field artillery, Ft. Sill, Okla., from April 15 to May 15.

First Lieut. F. C. Endicott, fifth infantry, relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Capt. H. A. Phillips, medical corps, from Ft. McIntosh, Tex., to Hot Springs for observation.

First Lieut. K. W. Kinard, medical corps, from Ft. Leavenworth to Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

### Navy Notes

Lieut. G. B. Landenberger, detached the Kearsarge, to home, wait orders.

Lieut. D. P. Wickersham, to the Iowa. Ensign Kenneth Heron, detached command the F-3; to the Cheyenne.

Ensign E. D. McCormick, detached the Idaho; to the Paulding.

Ensign J. L. Oswald, detached the Paulding; to the Idaho.

Boatswain L. H. Cutting, detached the Hartford; to the Potomac.

Paymaster's Clerk Josiah Merritt, appointed; to the Maryland.

Paymaster's Clerk A. M. Jones, appointed; Atlantic submarine squadron.

### Marine Corps Orders

Lieut.-Col. C. G. Long, Maj. G. C. Reid, Capt. C. R. Sanderson, A. Q. M.; Capt. R. O. Underwood, First Lieut. R. H. Davis, First Lieut. W. C. Powers, Jr., and Second Lieut. C. G. Sinclair, detached expeditionary service; to the United States.

Second Lieut. Pere Wilmer, resignation accepted, to take effect Feb. 1, 1913.

### Movements of Naval Vessels

The Vulcan at Guacanayabo bay. The Hannibal left Swan Island for Cape Gracias-a-Dios.

The Mayflower at Guantanamo. The Custine, the Tonopah, the D-1, the D-2, the D-3, the E-1 at Brunswick, Ga.

The Des Moines at Monte Christi. The Sterling at Hampton Roads.

The Virginia, the Georgia, the Nebraska left Guacanayabo bay for Cristobal.

The Minnesota, the Idaho and the Ohio at Guantanamo.

The Eagle left Guantanamo for survey grounds.

The Wheeling at Vera Cruz. The G-1 at Newport.

The Buffalo at Corinto. The Nashville left Media Luna Cay, Cuba, for New Orleans.

The Yankton at Cristobal.

### Navy Notes

Battleships Virginia, Georgia and Nebraska, part of the third division of the Atlantic fleet, arrived at Colon Monday. They will remain until Feb. 1.

The marine detachment of 300 men now in the Canal Zone, who have recently returned there from Nicaragua, will be ordered to Philadelphia within a few weeks.

## COMPLYING WITH LAW ONLY, SAYS MAYOR OF OVERTIME PAYMENTS

Chief Executive Says Statute on Eight Hours of Work Is to Be Carried Out by Him in Letter and Spirit

### REPORT ANSWERED

"In paying overtime I am merely complying with the eight-hour law passed by the voters of Boston," said Mayor Fitzgerald today, in answer to objections of the finance commission to payment of compensation for extra work.

"It is a good law," continued the mayor, "and while I am mayor it is going to be carried out in the letter and in the spirit."

The finance commission yesterday wrote to the mayor emphasizing the need of reform in the overtime pay practice. Particular attention was given to the office of the mayor.

Regarding employees in grades above the labor service the commission writes: "For such overtime work as may be called for occasionally from inspectors and other salaried employees in connection with night work performed by the labor force in emergencies, such inspectors, etc., should not be given extra compensation."

"Their regular work is far from arduous and the city pays them well, even generously, considering the amount and quality of service rendered. Consequently the city is fairly entitled to extra service from them in time of need without having to provide extra compensation."

"The law does not seem to prohibit overtime payments in the clerical service, but the commission believes that clerks, stenographers and other employees in the offices of the various departments should not receive overtime payments."

"Under a proper system of conducting departmental business there will be very few occasions in which overtime work will be required. The commission believes that if overtime payments are stopped, more work will be accomplished in regular hours and the tendency to shirk, in order to make an occasion for overtime and extra pay, will be overcome."

"The commission believes that the employees of the mayor's office are well paid, considering their duties and responsibilities and that there was no necessity for making them extra payments of the city's money. The employees who serve in the capacity of private secretaries, like Mr. Field and Mr. Moore, are expected to be in attendance whenever needed."

"Emergencies of this kind," says Mayor Fitzgerald, "constitute but a small portion of the overtime payments and it is going to be very difficult to regulate overtime outside of these instances."

"Every one in the city, except perhaps the finance commission, seems to be aware of the tremendous activities of the present administration. There is hardly an evil that has arisen in the city but what reform or remedy has been sought at the mayor's office, with the result that we are doing about twice the work that the ordinary business of the mayor's office calls for."

"The statement of the finance commission that 'as in past administrations, by proper arrangement of the work, it could be accomplished each day during the regular business hours,' shows how unfair the commission is."

"The merest novice in public affairs in Boston knows that the activities of the present administration are far greater than those of any former administration in city hall, and could not be accomplished in the regular hours."

"While the mayor himself cannot properly ask for payment beyond the regular hours, it is unfair for him to ask those who work with him to give gratuitously every day in the year of their time beyond the regular hours, sometimes far into the night, without some compensation."

### STORE NEWS

George Doyle, formerly associated with the Butler apparel shops, is now located with Everybody's store as buyer of dresses, misses' suits and coats.

Miss Evelyn Simpson of the superintendent's office of the Gilchrist store, has been appointed local secretary of the vacation bureau of the Women's Civic Federation to collect money for the vacation fund.

Irving Latz, buyer of coats and suits for the Henry Siegel Company, has returned from a trip to New York.

About 1500 extra saleswomen and 700 men and boys were given employment by the Jordan Marsh Company at their recent birthday anniversary sale.

P. H. Magrane, president of the Magrane Houston Company, has returned from New York.

### MR. TAFT HAS CUSTOMS CASE

WASHINGTON—Representative Murray of Boston said Monday, with regard to a proposed extra allowance of \$1 a day for licensed men aboard government boats in Boston harbor, that President Taft has plans for the reclassification of these employees according to plans that government experts have worked out.



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## CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S FUNDS LESS THAN COST

Current receipts of the City Missionary Society of Boston were appreciably less than its current expenses for the first time in 37 years, according to the report of the treasurer at the ninety-sixth annual meeting held yesterday afternoon at 14 Beacon street.

At the opening of 1912 there was a treasury balance of \$947.48. From income from investments, contributions from churches, organizations and individuals and a bequest from Tobias P. Dinmore, the receipts totaled \$19,693.21. The expenditures for missionary operations, however, were \$20,722.60, leaving a deficit of \$1617.53 to be met from legacy investments.

The secretary's statement showed a gain in every field of activity. Twenty-seven missionaries were employed during the year.

The officers elected were Jacob P. Bates, president; the Rev. Dr. William R. Campbell and Arthur S. Johnson, vice-presidents; the Rev. Daniel W. Waldron, secretary; Samuel F. Wilkins, treasurer; Timothy Smith, auditor. Only three changes were made in the board of managers, the Rev. Dr. E. Ellsworth Shumaker, the Rev. William H. Butler and Isaac T. Ripley being elected in place of the Rev. John Hopkins Denison, the Rev. Herbert D. Gallaudet and Edwin S. Woodbury.

## COHASSET SUED FOR TAXES PAID

After receiving a check for \$55,186 from the New England Trust Company, representing 1911 and 1912 taxes and interest, paid a few weeks ago by the company under protest on \$2,500,000 securities deposited by A. S. Bigelow of Boston and Cohasset with the trust company to secure judgment obtained by the so-called Old Dominion "Trust" against Bigelow, the town of Cohasset is now attached for \$70,000 in a suit to be entered March 1 at Dedham by the New England Trust Company, as trustee under the Old Dominion Company.

## CITY SALARY OF 19 OFFICIALS RAISED

Salary increases aggregating \$2100 a year for 19 subordinate officials in the sanitary and street cleaning divisions of the public works department have been approved by Mayor Fitzgerald upon Commissioner Rourke's recommendation. General Foreman Joseph O'Brien's salary was increased from \$1500 to \$1800 a year. One inspector and 17 district foremen were raised from \$1400 to \$1500 a year.

### MR. DODGE HEADS PAPER COMPANY

NEW YORK—Philip T. Dodge, president of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, was elected president of the International Paper Company Monday. Owen Shepard was elected treasurer and Alonzo N. Burbank, retiring president, was elected chairman of the board.

### CITY EMPLOYEES KEEP DIARY

BALTIMORE, Md.—An innovation Mayor Preston introduced at the city hall with the beginning of the new year is that the head of each department must keep a diary to be sent to the mayor on his arrival at the city hall each morning.

### POET LEFT \$5000 ESTATE

NEW YORK—Aside from certain manuscripts, Will Carleton the poet, left personal property worth \$5000. His will, filed yesterday for probate, bequeaths all his estate to a nephew, Norman E. Goodrich of Brooklyn.

## GARMENT WORKERS TO TAKE LAST VOTE

NEW YORK—It was announced Monday night that a referendum vote will be taken among 75,000 striking garment workers to decide whether to accept the sliding wage scale proposition advanced by the United Merchants and Manufacturers Association. The offer provides increases ranging from 5 to 10 per cent.

The New York Clothing Trades Association was not a party to the offer, and some 40,000 operatives employed by its members will take no part in the referendum vote.

NEW YORK—The waiters strike was practically ended on Monday when scores of men besieged the hotels and restaurants from which they had walked out a few days ago and asked to be taken back. A few, after agreeing to renounce the International Hotel Workers Union, were put to work. More than 2000 union members voted in the afternoon in Bryant hall to continue the strike indefinitely.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—As they had promised in case the strikers did not return to work on Monday, the clothing manufacturers of Rochester announced Monday that their shops would not open today. Twelve thousand employees will be affected.

TRENTON, N. J.—Nearly 1000 employees in porcelain manufacturing plants here quit work Monday because the manufacturers declined a request that they meet with committees of recently organized unions to discuss demands for a 20 per cent increase in wages and recognition of their unions.

## ROAD HEADS LOOK FOR STRIKE VOTE

NEW YORK—The eastern railroad managers on Monday night said they had received no intimation that their conciliatory statement issued on Sunday had stopped the strike vote by their firemen. The statement, signed by Elisha Lee, chairman of the conference committee, said:

"The men are continuing their vote to determine whether or not to strike. The railroad contends that the vote will be favorable to striking."

MONTREAL, Que.—Increases approximating 10 per cent in the wages of railway conductors, trainmen and engineers are being demanded of all the roads in eastern Canada.

### AMUSEMENTS

#### BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TOMORROW, 8 to 11:15. OTHELLO. Aida. Cassandra. Zerkello, Polesse, Diaz, Conductor. Conit.

FRIDAY, 7:30 to 11:30. First appearance of Felix Weingartner. TURKISH UNCLE. ISOLDE. Freunstadt, Gay, Burling, Lankow, Well. Conductor Felix Weingartner.

SAT., 2 to 5:15. First appearance of Mme. Schumann-Reick. LE THOUATORE. Raymond. Schumann-Reick, Zerkello, Polesse. Conductor Felix Weingartner.

SAT., 8 to 11:30. BARBER OF SEVILLE. Donner, Leveroni, Ramella, Tarcchia, Fornari. Marlonis. Conductor Moravoski.

Contraalto and Mr. KENNEDY. Strong, conductor. Downtown Office, Steiner's, 162 Boylston. Mason and Hamlin Piano Used. Address Mail Orders to Box Office.

#### SYMPHONY HALL, Sun. Mfr., Feb. 2, at 3:30

Joint Recital. Mme. Clara Butt. World's Famous. Contralto. and Mr. KENNEDY. Distinguished. English. Baritone. RUMFORD. Tickets, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.

#### JORDAN HALL

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 31 at 3

#### MAGGIE TEYTE

Prima Donna Soprano Chicago Opera Co. Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Symphonies Hall.



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## TRIED RECIPES

### FRENCH TOAST

TAKE slices of bread and toast a nice brown. Boil three eggs hard. Take the whites of eggs and cut up in small strips. Take a pint of milk, one teaspoon of flour, a lump of butter, salt and pepper. Put on the stove and heat with whites of eggs and pour over the toast. Then take the yolks of eggs and grate over the top. Serve hot.

### FANCY LUNCHEON DISH

Left over meat loaf when combined with a few kidney beans and seasoned with a little paprika, onions and spice, and a little water added and thoroughly heated about 10 minutes, makes a delicious dish.

### MARSHMALLOW PUDDING

Boil one quart sweet milk; while boiling add two rounded tablespoons of cornstarch, dissolved in one half cup of cold milk, a pinch of salt, three quarters of a cup of sugar and one-half teaspoon of butter. Stir rapidly and cook until thick. Remove from fire, divide into two parts, into one half stir lightly the well beaten whites of two eggs; into the other half stir four tablespoons of melted chocolate, flavor with vanilla. Put into a mold in alternate spoonfuls and serve cold with cream.—Ranch and Range.

### FIGS IN SYRUP

Pick over, wash and drain a half pound of dried figs and steam them until they begin to look soft. Boil together for five minutes a half cupful each of sugar and water. Into this drop the figs, cover closely, and draw to the side of the fire, where they will keep very hot, yet not simmer, for half an hour. Transfer the figs to a serving dish and boil down the syrup until quite thick and rich. Take from the fire, add a half teaspoonful of vanilla, pour over the figs and set aside. Serve very cold with cream and cake.

### STUFFED VEAL HEART

The heart is trimmed and thoroughly washed to insure the removal of all blood, after which it is filled with a stuffing made with seasoned breadcrumbs, chopped, and seasoned beef or sausage or a mixture of both. The top is fastened with a couple of stitches and the heart thoroughly browned in a few spoonfuls of fat in a hot pan. It is then placed in a saucepan, point downward, a cupful of stock or boiling water poured in, covered and cooked slowly for one hour and, finally, placed in a hot oven for 15 minutes.—Chicago Post.

## SIX WAYS OF MAKING MONEY

Work which women can do at home

IN reply to the question: How can I make money and stay at home? the Ladies Home Journal gives the following experiences of women who have succeeded in their efforts:

Making curtains—I make bedroom curtains, sometimes with bed sets to match. I cannot sew by hand, but I sew very fast and accurately on the machine. My own curtains were admired by a neighbor, and as a favor I copied them for her, charging what would be asked in a first-class shop. I measured her windows and hung the curtains for her, even putting up the fixtures.

Since then I have all the orders I can fill. I study the rooms, design the curtains and furnish the materials in most cases. I buy lace at wholesale, and pick up bargains in muslins and cretonnes. I have gained quite a reputation for good taste in house decoration, and am very often consulted by my patrons about wall papers and furniture.

My curtains are all simple, easily laundered, looking just what they are—bedroom curtains. But they are distinctive and well hung. I can make from three to four pairs a day without neglecting my other duties. I get good prices, make a profit on my materials and have an occupation that I enjoy.

Bags of all kinds—I began by making crocheted bags for my family, and soon my friends wanted me to make bags for them. I now make bags that sell from 50 cents up to \$5—small laundry bags for soiled handkerchiefs, large bags to match, bags of cretonne, with initials of solid linen; bags of linen and hurlap embroidered with heavy rose silk or with cotton; handbags, crocheted and of leather; bags of velvet; bags of silk and satin; and, last of all, work-bags. I watch remnant counters and sales for my materials.

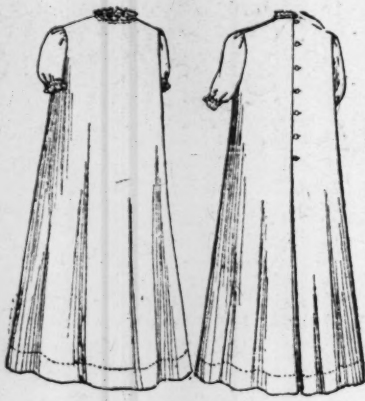
Stenciling various articles—After I had learned to stencil articles for my own home I thought of doing it for others for money. I inserted this advertisement in the local paper: Stenciling done; pillows, dresser scarfs, curtains, sets for girls' rooms, etc. Lessons given.

This brought five replies—four for girls' rooms. For these I received from \$3 to \$5 a room (I did not furnish material). The "etc." came to include stencil drapes, table covers, laundry bags, footstool tops, handbags, nightgown cases, shirtwaist boxes, slipper cases and couch covers. I have even stenciled a square of denim to resemble a rug.

At first, I used only the outfit patterns, but now I make my own from designs I pick up everywhere. I draw the pattern on cardboard, cut it out, dip it in warm paraffin and let it dry before using. For lessons I get 50 cents an hour; for my work I charge from 15 to 25 cents a yard. I never deliver goods myself, but send by mail or messenger (charging extra), or patrons call at my

## INFANT'S SLIP IN SIMPLE FORM

Good for daytime and for a sleeping garment



## FASHION IN FURS AND FLOWERS

Spray that gives just the correct touch

IF THE same set of furs must be worn for the morning and afternoon, the stoles would probably be more useful than the ties or small collarettes. Any of the fashionable furs may be used for these stoles with good results. The most striking sets are those of civet cat, the white markings showing boldly against the dark, furry background. The prettiest sets are those of fox, whether the blue, the silver tipped or the red, the taupe for the street and the white for more formal wear.

In these stoles one finds many combinations of fur which should offer possibilities to the woman possessing a stole of other years whose style marks it as an ancient product. A wide edging band of another fur would bring such a stole well to the fore in the sartorial picture. On the other hand, the woman who is buying a new set of furs will probably receive better value by selecting a set composed of similar pelts, rather than a combination of two different kinds.

A sensible idea that has been worked out in the new stoles is making one end of the stole longer than the other and slashing this end. The shorter piece is then thrust through this slashing, and the stole is drawn snugly to the throat

DOUBTLESS baby will have a great many more elaborate dresses than this, but they will not be one bit better. The absence of frills means comfort for the little wearer and mother pride can be satisfied by the finest, daintiest material. The slip can be made with either long or short sleeves, but it is perfectly plain, without any fulness. It can be utilized for daytime hours and for a sleeping garment, so that it is essentially practical and useful. The slip will require for the making 2½ yards 27, 2¼ yards 36 or 2 yards 44 inches wide. The pattern (6217) is cut in one size only. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Third-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

as if by a slip knot. Other stoles are made with long ends, which may be worn according to the ingenuity of the wearer, and the girl with a knack for dashing effects succeeds in swinging the ends around her neck and across her shoulders in a careless—but in reality well studied—effect, which is the despair of her friends.

Some of these stoles are so generous in proportions that they are more on the order of scarves, says the New York Tribune. One scarflike stole observed last week worn by a well-known matron who has just returned from Paris, was adjusted in a truly novel way. It was somewhat like the sashes worn by diplomats of foreign countries, crossing from the left shoulder to the right hip, where the ends were carelessly knotted. Other scarves, or stoles, are so enveloping that they may be worn as coats.

To add just the correct touch to the set of furs one should acquire a spray of flowers in a daring combination of color. One spray is left to nestle against the soft fur of the muff, as if it had been carelessly dropped there, and a matching spray is attached to the stole. The violets and gardenias of other days are overlooked in the desire to find an unusual blossom or combination of blossoms. There are wonderfully clever imitations of water lilies, orchids in strange colorings, dahlia of almost cabbage proportions, large roses which would yield a florist a fortune could be persuaded nature to produce such a variety, and tight, old-fashioned bouquets of flowers which have not been honored since the gardens of 50 years ago passed into memory.

## TWO IN ONE

When the family is small and tires of a loaf cake before it is entirely used, try making a plain batter and putting cocoa, raisins or dried currants in half of it, says the Woman's Home Companion. Then divide the cake tin with a piece of tin greased on either side. Each half can be covered with the same or a different kind of frosting, or left plain. When the cake is cold the dividing tin can easily be removed, leaving two cakes.

## FEEDING FOR EGGS IN WINTER

How to get most out of a flock of hens

THERE is no denying the fact that hens will lay more eggs on a varied ration, than when they are confined to one or two things during the winter, says a contributor to the Indiana Farmer. We have tried numerous ways of feeding, during the past few years, some of which gave very poor results. Some were so difficult to follow that the "game was not worth the candle." We refer to one in particular: that which called for a daily ration of raw cut bone. While raw bone is a great egg producer, it is, as a rule, very scarce, except where one is near a butcher.

We keep the hens and pullets in separate apartments at first. It is not always a good plan to dispose of all the old hens. A great deal depends on what kind of hens one keeps. It is not generally known that Leghorns will lay well until they are four years old, and even older, but we find such is the case. We have four-year-old brown Leghorns that laid more eggs last winter than any similar number of young hens in this part of the country. Because the old hens usually begin several weeks before the young ones. Their eggs are larger, too. When the weather is good, the hens have free range. They are fed about the same as when kept indoors except that no green stuff is given, because there is always something that they can pick up in the way of roughage.

We put away a fine lot of cabbage for the hens. Also, some other vegetables, such as turnips, potatoes, etc. All of these are chopped and fed (raw) to the hens, when the grass is scarce. They require a substitute for grass, when everything in the way of green food is out of their reach.

If cooked vegetables are used they should be added to the ground grain, after the latter has been thoroughly moistened. We do not feed much ground grain to laying hens. A few years ago we adopted a new rule, and have never

## OYSTERS GOOD IN SHORTCAKE

MAKE a good shortcake batter, using two cupfuls of flour, sifted, with two tablespoonfuls of baking powder and a half teaspoonful of salt, one quarter cupful of butter, one egg beaten and mixed with a scant cupful of milk. Spread on a biscuit tin and bake in a hot oven. Split and spread with butter. For the filling, scald a quart of oysters in their own liquor, skim, remove the oysters and put where they will keep hot. Strain the broth and return one cupful of it to the saucepan. Mix together two tablespoonfuls of butter and one of flour, stir into the boiling liquor and season to taste with salt, pepper and celery salt. Let this just come to a boil, then add three tablespoonfuls of cream and the oysters. Stir a moment until well mixed, then fill into the shortcake and serve at once.

## BASTING PULLER

If you will include a steel crochet needle in the implements for use in the sewing room you will have something as good as any patent ripper, says the Chicago Journal. Simply catch the hook under the thread in the stitches or bastings and pull them out in double quick time.

## YELLOW NOW A LEADING COLOR

Maize tones seen in new embroideries

ONE of the leading colors is yellow in various shadings, from the soft pretty maize to the deep tangerine yellow. The newest tone is known as Chinese yellow, and has the intensity of the lemon color and the same touch of green which might be found in a lemon before it is quite ripe. This shade is very similar to sulphur, which has been so very fashionable this winter. The delicate maize tones are often found in the new embroideries in place of the dull white. All the new tints are well liked. The deeper tones of tan will be well represented this spring, according to a writer for the New York Tribune.

The brown shades share the popularity showered on yellow, and the Havana and seal tones are particularly well liked. Brown and taupe will both be used as neutral colorings, much as black has been for the last few seasons, and tan gloves, it is expected, will be more stylish than white ones. The taupe shade will be worn as one of the neutral tints, but it will have to give way somewhat to putty, one of the new spring shades. The putty tone is especially well liked in the cloth materials. Another similar shade, which is quite as fashionable, is covert. These two shades are among the novelties shown in the exclusive importations. Another color which has only a slight tint to differentiate it from putty is twine, the color of the string which binds up our packages.

The red series is particularly interesting. There are the reds, with much yellow in their makeup, some as deep as

## WHEN YOU REFINISH THE FLOOR

Choice of filling, paint and varnish

BEFORE starting to refinish a floor be sure that you put it in good condition for the new coat it is to receive. It should be absolutely clean and for this purpose special preparations are now made that will remove any stain or grease that may have collected on the boards.

If the floor is old and the boards have shrunken apart; if it is cracked, or if it is new and the boards do not fit together perfectly, it is best before applying any kind of finish to fill up the cracks and seams with putty or paper pulp, so that a smooth and even surface may be obtained to work on, says the Tacoma Tribune.

A painted finish is suitable for any room in the house where the floors are of soft wood. Hardwood floors, such as maple, hard pine, oak, birch, etc., which have a varnish finish, need not be painted unless they are so badly disfigured or marred that they do not look well when varnished.

Where the floor is to be varnished the object is to bring out the natural grain of the wood. On open grained woods first fill the floors with a good filler in whatever shade you may have selected, then apply the varnish. The close grained woods do not require a filler.

The colors in which paints, varnish and stain can be obtained are many and beautiful, ranging from the Japanese cypress effect, so popular now, to

cherry and mahogany. Beautiful shades of green, brown and gray are attractive for the living rooms, the lighter colors for the bedrooms, and white, blue or buff for the bathroom and kitchen. It all depends however upon the general color scheme of the room whose floor you are to treat.

The painted finish may not always be suitable for a scheme of decoration and the floors may not be in good enough condition for finishing in varnish, or they may have been previously painted. In cases of this kind floors can be treated with a stain combined with varnish, a preparation which covers up the imperfections and at the same time produces a good varnish finish imitating natural woods. This can also be done with new floors.

The finish of standing woodwork follows about the same general principles as that of floor finishing, except in cases where you wish to have an enameled surface. Such a surface is particularly pleasing in bedrooms, dining rooms and kitchens, although any room in the house is appropriate for its use—it depends a good deal upon lighting conditions. Some decorative schemes require a high gloss enamel finish, while others seem to call for a dull finish. In either case the finish is easy to apply and the colors in which it is made are soft and delicate.

## CASE FOR RUBBERS

A case for rubbers may be made by the man or boy who is handy with tools, and it will be a great convenience for the family, says the New Orleans Picayune. The case described was of plain wood, 30 inches high, 15 inches wide and 12 inches deep. It had five shelves, making six compartments; the bottom one higher than the rest, for overshoes. The back was a fitted board easily removed to clean the box. Each shelf was labeled for the person who was to use it. Across the front a curtain of dark color was hung.

Most mothers find it hard to put on their children's rubbers. If they would use a shoe horn they would find the task quite easy.—Minneapolis Tribune.

## PLEA MADE FOR THE FIREPLACE

Delightful feature of a home

FEW things are so charming as an open fire, flickering, blazing, glowing, in a fireplace. Scarcely any single factor is so important in the giving of homeliness, home comfort, home feeling, home atmosphere; people who learn to sit about fireplaces find more sociability, more friendliness, more genial tolerance. The instinct to gather together in front of a blaze is as old as nature and as universal as human nature. It may almost be said that "fireplaces are the principal thing; therefore get fireplaces." If you are to build, be sure and put in fireplaces. If your house is already built, and without fireplaces, none the less put in fireplaces.

Now, it may be objected that things are not accomplished quite as readily as this would imply, and yet, in the whole field of successful home making one must come to understand that the thing wanted must be striven for. It should not be belittled as to difficulties, but neither should it be magnified or allowed to seem impossible.

The passing of the American fireplace was among the most curious of home phenomena. With the advent of stoves, of hot-air furnaces, of steam heaters, the fireplace was disregarded and ignored. Houses that had them, bricked them in. New houses were built without them. For about 50 years the fireplace vanished. There was none so poor to do it reverence. One of the most

## MODES IN BRIEF

The flexible rib edge of silver is the newest thing on the fine pocketbooks and handbags.

Embroideries in striped effects are going to be more and more used to trim tailored suits and gowns.

The latest fashion notes still mention buttons of all kinds as conspicuous items of trimming for gowns and street costumes.

An effective waist of parchment colored voile is trimmed with scarlet satin along the edges, while allover ecru lace is set in at the front of the blouse.

If you are going to have a sailor blouse, have it by all means in regulation naval style. That is, the kind made by smart shops that specialize in these blouses, and the kind, too, that is worn by college girls and sportswomen who know what is correct in outing clothes.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

## PARTY BAG

Brocade combined with satin would make a very beautiful party bag, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Form the center of the bag by a strip of the brocade, one half yard long. On either side place a narrow panel of satin matching some shade in the brocade.

Fold the strip in half and sew the sides, allowing for a generous heading. Now line the bag and make a casing at the bottom of the heading.

The sides of the panel and top of the bag are edged with beaver fur and dull gold lace. A draw string of heavy gold cord should be used for this very attractive party bag.

## TO MARK CLOTHING

A neat way to mark clothing when it is not advisable or convenient to use ink is to mark the name or initials with a pencil, then stitch over the marking with white or desired color of thread, using a coarse thread with a long stitch.—Philadelphia Times.

## HOME HELPS

A nice dish cloth that will wear a good while and keep white if carefully used, is made of two salt bags sewed together.

There is no cleaning cloth equal to old underwear, and outing flannel, after it has passed its usefulness in the garment, makes excellent dusting cloths for the floor.

White silk gloves, if washed with naphtha soap, rinsed in bluing water and hung in the air to dry will look like new, says the Janesville Gazette.

On the hand-made French nightgowns there is a small loop buttoned in the center, through which the ribbon is drawn and tied. This saves the time required to sew on the made bow.

When stitching a seam on chiffon or mousseline de soie, it is apt to pucker. To prevent this place a strip of paper over the seam and sew through it. The strips used on a bolt of ribbon are excellent for this purpose.

## SERGE RIGHT SIDE

If any who are puzzled to determine which is the right side of serge will follow this rule, the difficulty will vanish, says the Los Angeles Express. Whenever there are diagonal lines in the weave, as in serge or in the pattern, as in some suitings, these lines run from the upper right-hand corner to the lower left hand, on the right side. In many materials other than serge these diagonal lines may be seen, such as merino, cashmere, and even broadcloth, though not so evident as in the serge.

## RED FOR LIBRARY

Red is a better color for the library than for other rooms, because the book shelves fill up large spaces admirably and consequently a strong color may be used without its becoming too assertive.—Montreal Star.

## EVERYBODY

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## PURE NEWS THE PLEA OF CHARLES S. BIRD IN PROGRESSIVE TALK

Former Candidate for Governor Advocates State Paper Along Lines of One Now Issued in Los Angeles

### ECONOMICS URGED

SHARON, Mass.—“We need pure news as much as we need pure food,” said Charles S. Bird, candidate for Governor on the Progressive ticket in the last Massachusetts election, at a meeting of Sharon Progressives in the town hall last evening.

Mr. Bird then advocated a newspaper to be run by the state, which should be fair to all parties and all causes, printing all constructive and clean news. He said that in the average paper today it is impossible for all parties to receive fair treatment; that the news is necessarily “colored” to make it accord with the politics of the particular paper. In cases where this is not done some essential is omitted, he said.

He advocated the state paper to be along the lines of that now being published by the municipality of Los Angeles, Cal., maintaining that the paper published by the city there had proved itself a distinct success. Mr. Bird declared that if something is not soon done in this line the state will be confronted with a serious condition.

Mr. Bird asserted that greater economy in conducting the business of the state would soon lessen the tax rate. He advocated the raising of the school age of children, and scored the older parties for their failure to make human rights questions a plank in their platforms.

The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in the town. More than 300 persons were present. One of the first actions of the meeting was to place itself on record as opposed to the merger with the Republican party, recently proposed by Frank A. Munsey.

In his opening remarks Mr. Bird told of his love for Sharon and of boyhood days spent in the town.

He declared that Governor Foss might do well to give the questions of taxation and human rights at least the amount of consideration he has accorded to the transportation problem in this country, where transportation is the cheapest.

He outlined and discussed the platform of the Progressive party, emphasizing the planks relative to child labor, minimum wage and the initiative and referendum. He scored the Republican and Democratic parties for their attitudes on these measures, and declared that Progressives stood committed to put human rights into legislation and not until another party pledged itself to do that could there be any thought of a merger.

“There are many things that ought to be done here in Massachusetts, although we pride ourselves in the belief that we are in advance of other states in matters of progression. For one thing, I would raise the school age limit for children.”

“Also, I’d like to see a law passed that would make the state a home-owning state, rather than a home-leasing state, as it is today.”

“I’d like to see greater economy in the administration of the affairs of the public,” Mr. Bird added. “If the state’s business were conducted on the same lines as a private business there would be decidedly less money spent and a lower rate of taxation. I’d like to see men placed in the State House who were selected for their fitness rather than for the political experience. I’d like to see a man as Governor who is unafraid. Then Massachusetts would be a better place in which to live.”

### CONGREGATIONAL CLUB ADDRESSED BY PROF. PICKENS

More than 200 members and guests of the Boston Congregational Club listened to an address on “Fifty Years of Emancipation,” by Prof. William Pickens of Talladega College in Ford Hall Monday evening. Prior to the address the club elected Dr. C. A. Vincent president, succeeding Henry T. Richardson.

These new committees were chosen: The Rev. Richard Wright, the Rev. D. Augustine Newton, the Rev. Leon H. Austin, Albert Murdoch, Delevere King, members; the Rev. William Ewing, Increase E. Noyes, Leonard G. Roberts, Chauncey B. Conn, Wallace C. Boyden, the Rev. H. Grant Person, William Q. Wales, the Rev. F. B. Richards, Robert H. Cochrane, reception; the Rev. Dr. George L. Cady and William D. Brigham, Christian work.

Guests at the head table included Frank B. Sanborn of Concord, the Rev. George H. Gutterston of the American Missionary Association, the Rev. Dr. Horace Humstead, former president of Atlanta University, and Col. Edward Anderson of Quincy.

**READING PROGRESSIVES MEET**  
READING, Mass.—Progressive voters of Reading numbering 200, met Monday evening and organized the Reading Progressive Club. These officers were chosen: Arthur J. Davis, chairman; Frank J. Blood, vice-chairman; Edwin L. Hutchinson, secretary; William J. Parsons, treasurer; to serve the officers as the town committee, F. W. Young, J. S. Temple, Adelbert Batchelder, John A. Hanley.

## THE THEATRICAL WORLD

### ROBERT MANTELL IN “KING LEAR”

Robert Mantell opened his fortnight’s engagement in repertoire at the Shubert theater Monday evening with an interesting revival of “King Lear.” The whole space that can be given to this review might be given to a discussion as to whether it is possible to act this tragedy adequately. Tradition tells us that Forrest, Junius Brutus Booth and Garrick were great Lear, and many playgoers of the present day have memories of the elder Salvini’s performance. Accepting their testimony, we still are unconvinced, joining with Lamb in the belief that the part cannot be acted adequately, for it demands of an actor an ability to picture not only the physical, but the mental and moral attributes of idealized majesty. Of course, kings are only human, but Lear, imbued with the philosophy of Shakespeare, is a ruler thinking in an atmosphere of superior kingly essence, a pure invention of Shakespeare’s imagination.

It was this imaginative field that Mr. Mantell often entered last evening, and it was in this imaginative, idealized atmosphere that he often obtained momentary effects of majesty. Perhaps the effect of earthly majesty was what was attained by Forrest and Junius Booth, but this is the lesser part, and this was the part that Mr. Mantell was least happy in. Truth to tell, he was melodramatic in the curse scene, not tragic. He has a fine grained, resonant and sufficiently strong voice, but not the cubic lung power to roar out the scene on the heath in competition with the heavy stage thunder.

No better argument for acting Shakespeare’s plays as he wrote them, to be played neutral setting, could be offered than the attempt to act his astounding heath scene with modern stage scenery. Scenery far transcending in illusion the best accomplishments of scene painters and stage noise makers was put by Shakespeare into his lines. Stereoscopic cloud effects and rainstorms, thunder sheets and electric lighting are pitiful and irritating decorations of the perfect dramatic effects Shakespeare put into the words themselves.

This is not to say that Mr. Mantell and his players did not do a great deal with the scene last night, more than one would have thought possible, in their use of a method which is essentially opposed to Shakespeare, even though sanctioned by two centuries of tradition. It is a shallow saying that Shakespeare would have taken advantage of modern stage devices had he written under modern conditions. Had he worked with modern stage machinery his plays would have been cast in an entirely different form, the form that is suited to modern stage technique. He would not have asked an actor to play against a thunder storm. If he did use thunder it would be a brief roar or single crash to emphasize a climax, as Heyse let loose a bolt upon Judas in “Mary of Magdala” to emphasize the betrayer’s utterly outcast condition—even inanimate nature turned against him.

Mr. Mantell was at his best in the quietly human part, in the proud acceptance of Lear’s daughters’ refusal to lodge him with any of his followers in attendance; in the distraught scenes following the tempest; in the moving reunion with Cordelia, and in the pitiful scenes at the close, when father and daughter go happily to their prison cell, there to “sing like birds in a cage,” and the poignant end when Lear brings in his child, victim of Edmund’s treachery. In these scenes Mr. Mantell was deeply moving, and kept the character sweet and simple when it might have revolted.

It is a remarkable feat to get through the play at all, and yet Mr. Mantell gave a varied and deeply touching impersonation. It revealed a large growth in his art since he appeared here eight years ago, and proved his worthiness to carry on the Shakespeare tradition. Throughout the evening he won hearty applause, and even cheers for his heavy scenes.

Guy Lindsey gave a superb performance as the fool. This, the finest of all Shakespeare’s jesters, is the Greek chorus put on the stage and made a participant in the action, Lear’s very shadow. Mr. Lindsey made him a sort of brooding, impersonal wisdom and pity, an idealized delegate of the audience. In his face there was constant play of emotional and intellectual response to the struggle of Lear. Physically he had almost the suppleness of a Mordkin.

Alfred Hastings was very real and pitiful as Gloucester. Brigham Royce was the traditionally brutish Edmund and the brother Edgar was a vigorous figure as acted by Fritz Leiber, whose strong acting method is marred by mechanical

### MUSIC NIGHT IN SALESMAN SCHOOL

Actual business of selling pianos, piano players and talking machines will be carried on in the salesmanship schools in Union hall tonight.

The program will consist of a three-minute talk by N. C. Fowler, Jr., the director; remarks by Col. Frank L. Locke, president of the Union; a short address on salesmanship by Herman N. Baker of the M. Steinert & Sons Company. The salesmen will be Messrs. Vernon E. Marlack, A. A. Krebs and Frank Cunningham, Leverett B. Merrill, bass soloist; William T. A. Fitzgerald, registrar of deeds; Paul Waitt and Mrs. Isabel Woodman Waitt, author of “The What-Should-I-Do-Girl,” will appear as customers.

The Rev. Harold Marshall of Melrose will impersonate the dissatisfied customer, and will be handled by A. M. Hume, a member of the firm. John Orth, composer and pianist, will demonstrate the pianos.

phrasing. Otherwise Mr. Leiber is a player of unusual quality.

Miss Genevieve Reynolds was clear of speech and haughtily insolent of manner in the mechanical role of Goneril, and always more than satisfactory. Miss Genevieve Hamper was a tender Cordelia, sweet almost to childishness. Vocally she shows her inexperience. She fulfills the visual characteristic completely, with her girlish, innocent charm. The production is an adequate one for such a heavy repertoire.

“Lear” will be repeated Friday evening. Tonight “Hamlet,” Wednesday afternoon “Merchant of Venice,” Wednesday evening “Rochelle,” Thursday evening “Othello,” Saturday afternoon “Macbeth,” Saturday evening “Richard III.”

A thoughtful audience filled the house, followed the tragic incidents intently, and enjoyed the large amount of ironic humor that pervades the action. Three of the boxes contained representatives of leading local school of dramatic expression. The cast:

Lear ..... Robert Mantell  
Earl of Gloucester ..... Alfred Hastings  
Earl of Kent ..... John Burke  
Duke of Cornwall ..... L. E. Strang  
Edmund ..... Brigham Royce  
Duke of Albany ..... Noel Teale  
Curan, a courtier ..... Raymond Geist  
Duke of Burgundy ..... Lawrence Krey  
King of France ..... John Fritz  
Edgar ..... Fritz Leiber  
Oswald ..... Allen Thomas  
A fool ..... Guy Lindsey  
An old man ..... Edward Lewers  
A physician ..... L. E. Strang  
A herald ..... Edwin Foss  
Cordelia ..... Genevieve Hamper  
Regan ..... Agnes Elliott Scott  
Goneril ..... Genevieve Reynolds

### “THE THREE OF US”

Rachel Crothers’ four-act drama, “The Three of Us,” is this week’s attraction at the St. James theater, with Miss Grace Elliston starring in the role of Rhy MacChesney.

Rhy, Clem and Sonnie MacChesney have been left a mine in Nevada named by their father, “The Three of Us.” Stephen Townley, a struggling but honest hero, loves Rhy, the oldest. Louis Beresford, a New York dandy and trouble maker, also aspires for her hand. The whole plot hangs on the small hinge of a misunderstanding over an unasked confidence that Beresford gives Rhy. In a mine sale, which Townley told Rhy about, Clem, her brother, repeats this to Beresford and the latter buys ahead. This he confides to Rhy, trying to show he trusts her. Bound by a promise not to betray his trust, she is accused of betraying Townley.

Act three is intensely interesting, in contrast to the greater part of the play. Rhy goes to the room of Beresford after a party at a neighbor’s house has broken up, to seek her release from the promise she made him concerning the sale of the mine. Then she might relate the circumstances to Townley and win back his trust. She is seen to enter the house. A melodrama is soon in full swing with the indignant hero, Townley, entering just at the saving moment. His reason for coming was rather obscure. It is rather an unpleasant scene, but holds the spectators.

The setting of this third act has quality. The white capped mountains are seen through the windows and door, far over a deep valley with the mining cabins and woods portrayed picturesquely. The open fireplace was well arranged in this and the second act.

In the last act Clem rose to the protection of his sister in a manly way. Throughout the action he had been wayward and restless, but the thought of his sister being accused aroused the best in the youth.

Miss Grace Elliston made a lovable Rhy MacChesney. Her portrayal of woman nature is always instinct with the charm of her own gracious personality.

Rhy’s desire to tease Townley a little, before acknowledging her love for him, and her coquettish way of half evading him was pictured with a consistency that revealed the delicacy of Miss Elliston’s comedy talents.

William C. Walsh seemed acquainted with the restless spirit of youth. His best work was in the last act when Clem defends his sister. Hubert Pierce was capital as a tame husband. When asked what he thought about many things, he could only reply with a deep sigh, “Oh! I don’t think.” He made Tweed Bix into a character that furnished much comic relief.

Henry Grady was the suspicious Stephen Townley, who loved, yet hesitated. His characterization was marked by earnestness that would credit any modern Romeo. Miss Irene Martin as Sonnie MacChesney was full of pranks and aroused much laughter.

The cast:

Stephen Townley ..... Henry Grady  
Louis Beresford ..... William C. Walsh  
Clem MacChesney ..... William C. Walsh  
Sonnie MacChesney ..... Irene Martin  
Rhy MacChesney ..... Grace Elliston  
Tweed Bix ..... Hubert Pierce  
Mrs. Bix ..... Mary Grey  
Maggie ..... Emily Varian  
Lorimer Trenholm ..... Sydney Dudley  
Hop Wing ..... J. Monte Crane

### “DRUMS OF OUDE”

David Belasco’s production of Austin Strong’s one act drama, “The Drums of Oude,” was acted at B. F. Keith’s Monday for the first time here. It proved a conventional melodrama well done. The scene is a dark masonry chamber in a fortress, with an archway looking out over the white temples of an Indian city. It is night and an ominous tattoo of Sepoy drums can be heard. Two Indian servants sink in and out and cast their eyes on the trap door to the magazine

that contains powder wanted by the Sepoys for their revolt.

The uprising has begun and Captain MacGregor has wired for help. While waiting he pretends that the drums mean nothing and finally soothes the sister of one of his junior officers. The girl finally confesses her affection for the captain. Just then a heavy door slams open with a bang that startles the susceptible, who have already yielded to the suspense with which the atmosphere of the piece is charged. The gallant captain turns from his post at the piano where the girl has been singing an old ballad to him and makes preparations to blow up the magazine. He tells her the truth. Gladly she will stand at his side.

The fuse is sputtering. A volley of shots rings out. Then comes the squealing of the highland pipers heading the relieving regiment, and the rattle of a machine gun. Red vapors rises from the streets of the city, and good British cheers rend the air. It is all quite exciting and is well acted by E. J. Ratcliffe and six others. The rest of the bill is made up of well varied vaudeville acts of interesting and amusing nature.

### BOSTON NOTES

President Lowell and Dean Briggs of Harvard witnessed “Believe Me, Xantippe,” at the Castle Square theater last night.

This is the final week of Mrs. Fiske in “The High Road” at the Hollis Street theater.

“Sunday” will be next week’s offering at the St. James theater.

Miss Billie Burke comes to the Hollis next Monday evening in Pinero’s latest comedy, “The Mind-the-Point Girl.”

Burton Holmes will deliver his second Indian lecture, on a topic never before illustrated in Boston, next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon at Tremont Temple.

### MISS SCHEERER READS

Miss Maude Scheerer was the artist at the fourth of the season’s recitals given by the faculty of the Leland Powers’ school last evening at Blackwell hall.

Miss Scheerer chose for portrayal “The Women of Shakespeare,” impersonating Beatrice, Katherine of Aragon, Juliet, Rosalind and Lady Macbeth. Throughout this wide range of characters Miss Scheerer’s impersonations were a delight. The winsome Beatrice, the stately Queen Katherine, the love-lorn Juliet and the dainty Rosalind became living personages, arousing the sympathy or merriment of the audience at the reader’s pleasure. Miss Scheerer’s finest characterization, however, was that of Lady Macbeth, in which, especially in the sleepwalking scene, she displayed dramatic ability which raises her work to a high plane. The one criticism possible to make of her program was that it was too short.

Next Monday evening Mr. Powers will read “Cyrano de Bergerac.”

### NEW YORK NOTES

Chauncey Olcott in “The Isle of Dreams,” an Irish romance by Rida Johnson Young, at the Grand Opera house is the only new offering in New York this week. Next week’s announcements include Julia Sanderson in “The Sunshine Girl” at the Knickerbocker theater; William Hawtry in “The Old Firm,” Harris; “The Iron Door,” Thirty-ninth street.

On March 17 Charles Frohman is to present a revival of “The Amazons” at the Empire theater, New York, with Billie Burke, Blanche Bates and Marie Doro in the three leading feminine roles. This will be Miss Bates’ first appearance under the Frohman management.

### IN CHICAGO

Douglas Fairbanks is at the Grand in “Hawthorne, U. S. A.,” a farcical cape and sword entertainment following the adventures of a brash American youth into the petty court of one of the Balkan states. He Americanizes the whole place and marries the princess. The piece is breezy at least.

“The Daughter of Heaven,” a Chinese play by Pierre Loti, begins a run at the Auditorium Feb. 10.

### MONEY RAISED FOR GEN. SICKLES

NEW YORK—It is expected that before the suit of the state against Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, technically arrested yesterday and at once bailed in \$30,000 bonds, shall come up either the fund started by Sheriff Julius Harburger or Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet will be large enough to cover the \$23,476 the general is charged with having converted from the public funds as chairman of the state monuments commission. Sheriff Harburger has appealed to 450 wealthy New Yorkers. Mrs. Longstreet wealthy New Yorkers. Mrs. Longstreet, widow of Gen. James Longstreet, says she will raise money among the followers of Lee whom General Sickles fought.

### MOROS ATTACK AMERICANS

(By the United Press)

MANILA—One man was killed and six wounded on the American side, in further difficulties between Americans and Moros, reported today from near Jolo. Two troops of United States cavalry and a detachment of native constabulary were attacked by bolo men. The Moros were repulsed.

**LYNN TEACHERS ASK RAISE**  
LYNN, Mass.—Consideration will be given tonight by the Lynn school committee of the petition of Lynn school teachers for increased salaries. The teachers ask a minimum of \$450 and a maximum of \$1000, the latter upon serving 18 years. There are 92 teachers who have served this length of time and the increase would amount to about \$58,000 annually.

## ALGONQUIN CLUB BURNS MORTGAGE IN INDIAN CEREMONY

Appropriate ceremonies attended the burning of the \$45,000 mortgage by the Algonquin Club at the clubhouse last evening, when about 300 members attended. The club was reorganized in 1898 and started with an indebtedness of about \$100,000. This was gradually reduced until a mortgage of \$45,000 was left. About a month ago it was proposed to elect 45 life members to \$1000 each to clear up this mortgage. Fifty life members will be admitted and a by-law limiting the number to 50 was adopted.

At the dinner, the president, Charles H. Taylor, made a short address of congratulation. He paid high compliment to the officers who had contributed largely to the success of the plan, and also gave a large part of the credit to the members for their loyalty.

Then came a number on the program that President Taylor had not provided for, because he was not let in on the secret. Sherman L. Whipple, addressing the presiding officer, requested the president to sit for his portrait by a “worthy artist,” which the members wished to present to him.

J. Nelson Parker, president of the Beacon Society, who has taken a great interest in the club, was the next speaker. He paid a tribute to President Taylor, after which a poem, written for the occasion by E. F. Burns, entitled “Ballad of a Mortgage,” was read by the president.

The ceremony of the burning of the mortgage was foreshadowed by the poem. The last descendant of the ancient tribe of Algonquin Indians in full Indian dress, impersonated by General Champlin, was received in state. After a dialogue between the president and the last of the Algonquin tribe, the lights were put out, and the Indian set fire to the mortgage in a large chafing dish.

A silver box, properly inscribed, had been secured and the ashes of the mortgage were placed therein. This box will have a permanent resting place in the large reading room of the club.

## SOCIAL EVENTS CLOSE SEMESTER

MEDFORD, Mass.—Tufts and Jackson College juniors will have the closing social events of the first semester tonight. While the Tufts juniors are holding their annual banquet at the Hotel Thorndike, the Jackson 1914 class is to present two one-act plays in the Jackson gymnasium, under the auspices of the All Around Club.

Russell L. Davidson of North Billerica will be the toastmaster at the banquet, and the speakers will include Prof. Edward H. Rockwell of the engineering school faculty, C. Neal Barney, former mayor of Lynn; Carroll C. O’Neil of Allston, the class president; Frank H. Towles of Washington, Vt.; Clarence P. Houston of Methuen, H. Olin Jackson of Southbridge and Emilio L. Palumbo of Boston.

## S. S. KINGSTONIAN IN FROM LONDON

On her first trip to this port in a year the Leyland line steamship Kingstonian, Captain Kernish, arrived here at noon today from London and proceeded to the East Boston docks. The steamer was one day late.

For several months the vessel has been operating in the New Orleans service and comes to Boston to replace the steamship Lancaster, which has been placed in the Manchester-Boston trade to replace the liner Bostonian. A valuable chinchilla cat arrived on the Kingstonian and is consigned to Indiana.

## INTERSTATE BILL MAY BE DEFEATED

WASHINGTON—Temperance advocates in the Senate today discovered that their contest to force a vote on the Kenyon-Shepard bill forbidding shipment of liquor from “licensed” into “prohibition” states is not yet won. Feb. 10 has been set as the date for a final roll call on the measure.

Opponents to the bill including many of the Republican regulars, may take advantage of the Senate rules and oust the bill from its place on the calendar by bringing up an appropriation bill on Feb. 10. Such a move would invalidate the order setting that date for a vote.

## FRIENDS TO HONOR PROF. F. G. PEABODY

To show their appreciation of the work done by Prof. Francis G. Peabody, who is retiring from Harvard University, friends will meet at the Hotel Vendome Thursday night at a dinner in his honor.

**PROGRESSIVE LEADER THE TOPIC**  
In a statement from the Republican state headquarters, made public today, Matthew Hale, chairman of the executive committee of the Progressive party of Massachusetts, is criticized for not taking up with the proposition of the Republican leaders for a settlement of differences between the two parties.

**STUDENT TO BE PASTOR**  
BROCKTON, Mass.—Hans Pierson, a senior student at Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., will become pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church at Montello directly after he is graduated in June. He was acting pastor last summer and received a unanimous call, which he has accepted.

## TRUSTEES OF MUSEUM APPEAL FOR MORE SUPPORT BY PUBLIC

On account of the increased service of the Museum of Fine Arts to the public and of its increased running expenses the trustees of the museum are appealing for continued and if possible larger contributions from annual subscribers and also for their help in interesting others to become subscribers. The appeal states that the estimated expenses for 1913 are \$153,700 and that deducting the estimated income from investments and other sources, about \$84,000, there remains a deficit of \$69,700, which must be made good by annual subscriptions or by sale of part of the investments.

As the investment fund is in itself entirely inadequate for the amount of service rendered, the appeal states that it is needless to point out the possibility of handicapping the museum by the payment of running expenses out of the principal of the fund.

Attention is also called to various gifts to the museum the past year, which, although they have added much to the usefulness of the museum, have also made running expenses heavier. Among these gifts are mentioned the sum of \$1,350,000 given by Francis Bartlett for new acquisitions, the contributions for work in Egypt and for purchases in China, and the new building given by Mrs. Robert D. Evans, which will be completed during the year.

## TUFTS COLLEGE HAS 1057 STUDENTS

MEDFORD, Mass.—Nineteen states are represented among the students of Tufts College, according to data given in the annual college catalogue which was issued Monday. Of the total enrollment of 1057 students Massachusetts contributes 818, Maine 46, New Hampshire 38, Connecticut 29, Vermont and Rhode Island 26 each, New York 14 and New Jersey 11. The other states represented by one or more students are Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, West Virginia, California, New Mexico, Florida, Arizona, Georgia and the District of Columbia. Among the foreign countries and insular possessions represented are China, Japan, Canada, Brazil, Turkey, Ecuador, Jamaica, W. I., and Porto Rico.

## MR. MC CALL WILL NOT BE CANDIDATE

That he will under no circumstances be a candidate for Congress or accept a nomination in Senator-elect Weeks’ district, is the declaration of Congressman Samuel W. McCall, in a public statement.

Mr. McCall said that if he had wished to remain in the House he should have stood in the district that had supported him for 20 years.

### FIRM’S EMPLOYEES STRIKE

About 400 employees of the Leopold Morse Company, including nearly 300 men and more than 100 women, are on strike today as a result of eight trimmers, members of the union, having refused last Saturday to work under a new plan known as “the Chicago system.” A joint committee will consider the situation.

### MISS GREENWOOD WINS MEDAL

A medal contest was held by the Suffolk county branch of the Women’s Christian Temperance Union in the Revere high school last night. The competitors, five young women from Rosindale, delivered extracts from temperance writings, and the prizes were awarded. Miss Gladys Greenwood secured the medal.

### UNIFORM FREIGHT RATES URGED

WASHINGTON—The House committee on interstate commerce today heard arguments on the bill to give the interstate commerce commission power to make a uniform classification of freight rates. The railway commission of Iowa appeared in favor of the measure.

### UNION RATES NOT ENFORCED

No member of Artificial Stone, Cement and Asphalt Workers’ Union was called on strike Monday to enforce the standard union rates on all branches of work. All the firms visited by Agent McNulty Monday agreed to the rates. He will today visit the firms not paying it.

### WORKMEN’S ACT SUBJECT OF TALK

James B. Carroll of Springfield, chairman of the industrial accident board, spoke before the monthly meeting of the Economy Club of Cambridge at Young’s hotel Monday night on “The Workmen’s Compensation Act.” President Elliot S. Emerson was toastmaster and about 65 members were present.

### TEMPORARY LOAN PLACED

SALEM, Mass.—The county commissioners awarded Monday the temporary loan of \$150,000 for current county expenses in anticipation of taxes, to the Central National Bank of Lynn at a rate of 3.8 per cent.

### SCHOOL SITE CLAIMS INVITED

SALEM, Mass.—Trustees of the proposed Essex county agricultural school met Monday and Henry W. Pelton of Lynnfield, secretary, was elected treasurer. The trustees invite towns to submit claims for location of the school.

## CHARTER CHANGES IN SCHOOL ESTIMATES CARED FOR BY BOARD

SALEM, Mass.—The school board estimate of expenses for the year as made at the meeting last night amounts to \$181,765, which is an increase of \$16,507 over last year. Repairs and care of school buildings, heretofore assumed by the committee on public property but now placed to the school board under the new charter, amounts to \$7000, and salaries is another rising item.

Lyman R. Allen, principal of the normal school at Johnson, Vt., was elected principal of the practice school at a salary of \$2300. Mr. Allen is a graduate of the Bridgewater normal school and Harvard, has taught at Mark Hopkins Training school at North Adams, and at the Providence normal school.

Miss May L. Perham was elected a fourth grade teacher at the practice school, James Collins at the Saltonstall school and Miss Mary Flaherty at the Bentley school. It was voted to employ a teacher of English and commercial subjects at the high school.

The salary of Herbert Wentworth, principal at the Saltonstall school, was increased to \$2000 and several janitors were given raises of \$50 each per year. A hearing will be given on Feb. 3 to 150 teachers in the primary and grammar grades, who have petitioned the school board for increases in their salaries of \$100 to \$150 a year.

A resolution was adopted expressing confidence in the plan of education to be adopted in the new practice school and over which the parents in that school district have protested.

## MR. BAUER FAVORS COMMERCE BOARD

LYNN, Mass.—Ralph S. Bauer has announced he will not again be a candidate for the presidency of the Lynn Board of Trade, which holds its annual business meeting tomorrow evening. Mr. Bauer will urge the establishment of a Lynn Chamber of Commerce.

He believes that for \$10,000 such an organization could be established and advises that 100 business men be enrolled as charter members at fees of \$50 each and that 500 members be enrolled at \$10 each. A permanent secretary at an annual salary of \$3500 to \$4000 is also advisable, according to Mr. Bauer. Rooms for the chamber and a large display room for the product of the Lynn manufacturers are parts of his plan.

## HOUSING WORKERS TO HOLD MEETING

The department of housing of the Women’s Municipal League will hold a meeting at 6 Marlborough street this afternoon at 3:30 o’clock.

Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, will speak on “Boston’s Housing Situation—Picked Inactivity.” Miss M. E. Clarke, housing inspector of the Women’s Municipal League, will report on the work of her department.

### CITY TO BUY PLAYGROUNDS

BROCKTON, Mass.—The park commissioners will purchase seven acres of land on Clifton avenue for a municipal playground from Preston B. Keith. It adjoins the land now leased from Mrs. Fred M. Park for playground purposes. The commissioners are considering the purchase of the Park property as soon as available funds will allow.

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## TEACHERS CAN TAKE PART IN POLITICS, BUT AFTER SCHOOL

Order 240 Modified Also to Allow Them to Present Petitions to Legislature Through the Board

### LONG TERMS TALKED

Amendment to order 240 was made at a meeting of the school committee last evening as a result of the petition signed by 1885 members of the School-Voters League asking for abolition of this rule.

Another subject which caused discussion was the petition by the West End house, signed by Mrs. James J. Storror and Mitchell Freeman, asking for the use of the main hall, two classrooms and the basement of the Washington school in the North End on Saturday evenings from Feb. 1 to March 29, for folk and social dances for the pupils who attend that school in the evening. Three voted for and two against the request.

New features of the so-called "gag rule," or order 240, are the striking out of the clause, "They shall not engage in political activity of any sort," and the insertion of a clause allowing employees in the school department to file with the board petitions addressed to the Legislature which shall be duly filed by the board. Teachers may appear before legislative committees on the written requests of such committees addressed to the board.

There was a public hearing on the question of lengthening the school term by shortening the summer vacation. This crowded the meeting last night to the doors. Speaker after speaker criticized the committee. Petitions from many organizations were presented and representatives from scores of organizations protested lengthening the school year. The objection raised related chiefly to the welfare of the children. A petition on behalf of organized labor was presented by William Kobs of the Central Labor Union. After a recess it was voted to defer any action until the advent of the new school board.

Order 240, as amended, is as follows: "Employees shall not make political speeches, solicit or make contributions for political objects, belong to any club or association having political purposes, nor take active part in political management or political campaigns. They shall not during school hours, or on school premises, engage in political discussions or in political activity of any sort. They shall not directly or indirectly attempt to influence any legislation in their own interests as employees, except by petitions addressed to the board."

"They may, however, file with the board petitions addressed to the Legislature which shall be duly forwarded by the board. Teachers may appear before legislative committees on the written request of such committees addressed to the board."

"Nothing herein contained shall be construed as denying to employees the right to sign nomination papers, to vote as they please, or to express privately, outside of school premises, their political opinions."

The general character of the protest against the extension of the school year was a surprise to the board, for there was no protest when the matter first came up last spring. Representatives from every section of the city were heard, and besides there were a number of signed protests.

The resignation of Levy S. Richard from the advisory committee on evening center work was received and accepted. He has moved from the city.

## DISCUSSION OVER IMMIGRATION BILL AGAIN TAKEN UP

WASHINGTON—Negotiations between Senate and House conferees on the Dillingham-Burnett immigration bill were resumed today. Whether the bill nullifies the deportation features is in dispute.

The House is standing solid for enactment in its present form. Senator Lodge caused the bill to be sent to conference again in the Senate, but the House late last night refused to change the measure.

Today's conference will cause a third vote in both branches of Congress before the bill goes to the President.

## PROTEST AGAINST GASOLINE STORAGE

WASHINGTON—Alleging that the recent storage tariff advance on benzene, gasoline, and naphtha, by 45 railroads east of the Mississippi, is merely a new form of persecution against independent oil dealers begun by the Standard Oil Company, representatives of the independent producers today asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to order suspension of the advance where it is in effect and forbid its future imposition.

Independent dealers say they alone are hit by the advance, as the Standard Oil Company has tanks where it stores its shipments and is independent of the railroads.

### HOUSE TO GET WORKMEN'S BILL

WASHINGTON—The workmen's compensation bill, practically as it passed the Senate, will be reported favorably by the House judiciary committee. It fixes damages to be paid by corporations to workmen without requiring the bringing of suit.

## MRS. EUGENE N. FOSS IS GUEST OF WOMAN'S CLUB

Wife of Governor in Receiving Line at Reception Given by the Fortnightly Club, Which About Five Hundred Attend

WINCHESTER, Mass. — About 500 members and guests of the Fortnightly Club of this town attended the reception held in the town hall Monday afternoon at which Mrs. Eugene N. Foss, wife of Governor Foss, was the guest of honor. The hall was attractively decorated with American flags and greens. In the receiving line were Mrs. N. M. Nichols, president of the club, Mrs. Foss and two vice-presidents of the Massachusetts State Federation, Mrs. George W. Perkins of Roxbury and Mrs. Royal Whiton of Dorchester.

The ushers were Mrs. William E. Clark, Mrs. Ralph Putnam, Mrs. E. N. Curtis, Mrs. Pond, Mrs. F. J. Muir, Mrs. Arthur H. Richardson, Mrs. E. M. Kimball, Mrs. Joseph R. Remick, Mrs. George Root, Mrs. E. L. Dunning, Mrs. A. J. Solis, Mrs. E. C. Starr, Mrs. W. S. Wadsworth, Mrs. F. M. Russell, Mrs. F. B. Reynolds, Mrs. H. A. Wadleigh, Mrs. Charles B. Wyman, Mrs. John W. Waters, Mrs. F. O. Fish, Mrs. S. F. Herron, Mrs. F. L. Avery, Mrs. M. A. Cummings, Mrs. A. T. Hunnewell, Mrs. H. S. Larabee, Mrs. R. B. Wiggins, Mrs. E. W. Abbott, Mrs. J. M. Bugbee, Miss Elizabeth S. Downs and Miss Frances A. Elder.

Refreshments were served from long tables set in the center of the hall. The round center table was covered with a cloth of cream and gold. In the center of this was a tall cluster of daffodils from which were festooned yellow streamers reaching to the edge of the table. Small vases of yellow marguerites were placed here and there on the table and over all purple violets were loosely scattered. Yellow flowers, yellow candalaria and yellow candies formed the predominating color on the other tables. Those seated who poured were Mrs. J. H. Metcalf, Mrs. Charles Zueblin, Mrs. H. L. Houghton, Mrs. Oren C. Sanborn, Mrs. E. L. Ripley, Mrs. G. A. Woods, Mrs. Vincent Farnsworth.

Mrs. Sarah F. Goffe, Mrs. R. A. Guernsey, Mrs. R. T. Hale, Mrs. Philip Hammond, Mrs. C. N. Harris, Mrs. E. O. Hatch, Mrs. R. C. Hawes, Miss Grace Ellis Hatch, Mrs. E. M. Hazeltine, Mrs. W. E. Healey, Mrs. J. H. Hefflon, Mrs. F. H. Hight, Mrs. H. W. Hildreth, Mrs. Alice Hill, Miss Charlene Grant, Mrs. C. A. Dodge, Mrs. A. Donner, Mrs. W. D. Eldredge, Miss Susie Guernsey, Miss Elsie Enman, Miss Emma Farnsworth, Mrs. Everett W. Farmer, Mrs. Charles H. Forsath, Mrs. J. I. French, Mrs. Frank Elliott, Mrs. Herbert Goff, Mrs. J. C. Felt, Mrs. G. H. Eaton, Miss Eugenia M. Elliott, Mrs. William Goddu, Mrs. Napoleon Goddu, Mrs. F. G. Holcombe.



MRS. N. M. NICHOLS

The decorations were in charge of Miss Cora A. Quimby, assisted by Mrs. E. O. Punchard, Mrs. C. N. Harris, Miss William L. Palmer, Miss Mabel L. Vinton, Miss Blanche P. Fisher, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Frank E. Barnard and Mrs. William D. Eaton.

During the reception there was music by an orchestra. An exhibition of folk dancing in costume by girls of the Winchester high school given under the direction of Miss Adeline M. Tipple, supervisor of physical education, was also a feature. The dances began were: "Maid of the Mist," Japanese solo dance by Elizabeth Fisk; clown dance, "Jump-Jacks Jubilee," Greek solo dance "Echo," Mary Braddock; "La Santerelle," by freshmen girls; Scotch reel, Edith Fennel, Edith Downer, Ina Brown and Marion Kendall; "Marguerite Waltz," by Marjory Braddock; "Indian Sun Dance" and "Indian Squaw Dance," and the "Oriole," by Marjory Braddock.

Mrs. F. C. Alexander as chairman of the social committee had entire charge of the afternoon's arrangements. Her assistants were: Mrs. G. W. Apsey, Mrs. W. H. Foss, Mrs. C. A. Gleason, Mrs. George Goddu, Mrs. A. E. Knight, Mrs. George Neiley.

## BANK COMMISSIONER MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LAWS

Recommendations for legislation have been submitted to the Legislature by Bank Commissioner Augustus L. Thordike as follows:

"That chapter 399, acts of 1910, which require the bank commissioner to take possession of delinquent corporations and individual bankers under his supervision, be amended so that he may be authorized to relinquish his possession when the bank is ready to resume, and at the same time continue the prosecution of causes."

"That the statute relative to investments by savings banks and institutions for savings be amended, so that such corporations may retain for a reasonable and proper time investments in certain bonds, stocks or notes, which at the time of their acquisition were legal investments and which have subsequently become illegal. Also, that bonds which have been legal investments shall not become illegal by reason of temporary failure to meet legal requirements."

"That section 3, chapter 590, acts of 1908, be so amended that the number of examiners shall be determined by the bank commissioner, subject to approval of the Governor and council."

"That section 35, chapter 590, acts of 1908, be amended so as to permit the acceptance and approval of fidelity insurance policies."

"That the laws regulating those persons, partnerships, associations or corporations who receive money for safekeeping or transmission abroad be amended so as to more fully protect the public."

"That chapter 450, acts of 1909, limiting the time in which to bring action for breach of bond, be repealed."

## SHARON TO HOLD A COAL MEETING

SHARON, Mass.—Citizens of this town will meet tonight to consider the advisability of establishing some cooperative plan for securing coal. J. Elveth Griffith will preside.

Mr. Griffith said today that he could not predict the sentiment of the meeting and did not know whether or not any permanent organization would be made.

### POLICE WOMAN DISMISSED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Until the Legislature passes a law authorizing five police women in this city, there will be none. In dismissing Miss Emilie Glorieux, the lone police woman in Minneapolis the mayor wrote her that her dismissal is entirely because the law does not permit the appointment of a police woman.

## CANOPIC IS NEAR PORT WITH LARGE PASSENGER LIST

Word from the White Star line steamer Canopic, nearing port from Genoa, Naples and Palermo, was received at the local office of the line today. The steamer was 377 miles east of Boston tonight at noon today, and is expected to dock at 2 p. m. tomorrow. The Canopic is the first steamer to arrive this year from the Mediterranean, and is bringing 40 saloon, 164 second cabin and 846 steerage passengers. Included in her cargo are more than 8000 boxes of lemons, the first large shipment to arrive this season.

Saloon passengers on the Canopic include: Miss E. W. Andrews, Mrs. Theodore King Russell and three children; K. Cameron, Miss Edith Codman, Miss Mary A. Cushing, Miss Katherine Dryer, Mr. and Mrs. John Fair and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Griffin, Charles C. Hathaway, Mrs. Le Baron Hathaway, Miss Mildred Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Snyder, Miss Shirley White and Miss Anna E. Wilson.

## JOSEPH WALKER ADDRESSES CLUB

Speaking at the regular meeting of the ward 19 Progressive Club Monday evening, Joseph Walker of Brookline, the Republican candidate for Governor at the recent state election, who has recently joined the Progressive party, was the chief speaker. He said that for years he had been a progressive.

Mr. Walker also said: "There are two great fundamental principles, as I understand it. In the first place, there is the right of the rule of the majority; in the second place, is the social welfare. Constitutional restrictions should not be allowed to defeat the will of the majority. Therefore, the Progressive party stands for direct nominations and direct elections. I am in favor of the initiative and referendum."

Mr. Walker is scheduled for a speech tonight before the Worcester county Progressives at Worcester.

### UNION WORKERS STRIKE

The union electrical and asbestos and insulator workers struck yesterday on the new building of the New England Coat & Towel Supply Company, Albany street, because of the employment of non-union sprinkler fitters. A committee of the Boston C. I. U. and A. F. of L. building trades department will call upon the firm today.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### FRANKLIN

King David Lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, G. F. Grant; vice-grand, William H. Mitchell; financial secretary, Pedro R. Jones; treasurer, Clarence H. Woodward; recording secretary, E. J. Fitzgerald; chaplain, Charles H. Lawrence; warden, James T. Conway; conductor, Charles A. McNeil; right scene supporter, Henry J. Crockett; left scene supporter, Ralph Jewett; right supporter noble grand, William H. S. Smith; left supporter noble grand, Charles S. Cook; right supporter vice-grand, William J. Davis; left supporter vice-grand, Charles A. Woodward; inside guard, Roy D. Conway; outside guard, George H. Litchfield.

### NORWOOD

Norwood lodge, No. 1243, I. O. O. F., has elected: Past dictator, Bertram P. Sparrow; dictator, W. Fred Wignmore; vice-dictator, Lowell D. Barnes; prelate, William J. O'Brien; treasurer, Charles J. Rich; secretary, Harold W. Baker; sergeant-at-arms, George W. Glancy; pianist, James E. Slavin; inside guard, Melvin C. Smith; outside guard, Charles Martin; trustees, William Jackson, Guido A. Stuntzner and Carl A. Hultin.

### WAKEFIELD

Town departments have presented the following requests for appropriations: Fire department, \$12,017; police department, \$7500; town hall expenses, \$2925; Richardson light guard, \$300; selectmen, for state and military aid and soldiers' relief, \$7950; miscellaneous fund, \$5200; board of health, \$4500; poor department, \$12,000; school department, \$76,000; moth department, \$4372.26.

Golden Rule lodge, A. F. and A. M., will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary Thursday evening, in Odd Fellows hall.

### LEXINGTON

At the eighth entertainment of the Outlook Club this afternoon in the Old Belfry Club hall, Dallas Lore Sharp will speak.

Miss Emily L. Hartwell of Japan will speak before an interdenominational meeting Thursday afternoon in the chapel of Hancock Congregational church.

The January meeting of the East Lexington Men's Club took place last evening in the vestry of the Unitarian Follen church.

### WELLESLEY

The annual ladies' night of the Wellesley Unitarian Club was held last evening at Wellesley inn.

"The opportunities for character building in the kindergarten," is the subject of an address to be delivered this evening in the town hall by Miss Anna W. Devereaux.

### BROCKTON

Mayor Hickey will call the finance committee together Thursday evening to work on the municipal appropriation budget.

A mass meeting has been called for tomorrow evening to consider the advisability of a commission form of government for Brockton.

### WATERTOWN

"Guest night" of the Watertown Woman's Club was observed last evening in town hall.

A parent teacher's meeting will be held that evening at the Marshall Spring school.

### READING

At the annual meeting of Meadowbrook Golf Club last night these officers were elected: President, Charles A. Loring; vice-president, Arthur N. Mansfield; secretary, Elmer E. Knight; treasurer, Harold H. Boardman.

The College Club will meet tomorrow afternoon with the high school teachers at 122 Summer avenue, to make plans for the party Friday evening for the benefit of the high school scholarship fund.

### EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Ladies Sewing Circle of the New church will hold an all-day meeting Thursday in the church vestry.

This evening at a meeting of East Bridgewater grange there will be a spelling match under the direction of Mrs. Hannah Meserve.

### MARLBORO

United Brethren lodge, A. F. and A. M., will work the Fellow Craft degree Wednesday evening.

There will be a meeting of John A. Rawlins post, G. A. R., Thursday. Guest night will be observed Wednesday by Marlboro Woman's Club.

### HOLBROOK

A citizens caucus is to be held in the town hall on the evening of Feb. 18.

The Starr class of the Sunday school of Brookville Baptist church held a social in the chapel Monday evening.

### WEBSTER

The fire alarm telegraph system along the main streets will be placed in underground conduits of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

### PARCEL POST DEFENDED

WASHINGTON—Not only has the parcel post saved the people of the United States in the first 15 days of its existence more than \$500,000, according to Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., author of the law, but it has not proved a hardship to the letter carriers. Senator Bourne announces that reports from 45 cities which produce almost half of the postal revenues, show that in the 12 working days between Jan. 1 and 15, 5,094,927 outgoing parcels were despatched at a cost of \$395,286, or about 77 cents a parcel.

### MALDEN

A meeting of the Malden Historical Society will be held tomorrow afternoon at the public library when Mrs. Augusta R. Brigham will give an address on "The Story of Ten Soldier Brothers of the Revolution."

President Alexander Kerr of the De Liberative Assembly has sent out word that at the meeting next Saturday at the Auditorium Peter Graffman will give a stereopticon lecture on Panama. A debate will follow on the question: "Resolved, That American vessels in coastwise trade should be exempt from the payment of tolls."

### MEDFORD

The Medford Boat Club has elected: Commodore, Percy A. Goodale; vice-commodore, Richard G. Smith; secretary, Henry S. Perrin; treasurer, Carl H. Peterson; captain, Arthur J. Smith; regatta committee, Waldo S. Manson, Herbert W. Smith and Albert J. Walkington. Honorary members elected were: Mayor Charles S. Taylor, former Mayor Charles S. Baxter, Edgar W. Mansfield of Chicago, Fred W. Cramphorn of the Innitton Canoe Club of Woburn and Fred W. Houston of the Cygnet Boat Club of Manchester, N. H.

### NEWTON

At a meeting of the Waban Woman's Club last evening at the home of Mrs. Franklin L. Miller, Marshall L. Perrin delivered a lecture on "The Modern Child."

Mrs. G. G. Phipps of Walnut street, Newton Highlands, entertained the Monday Club yesterday.

The Parliamentary Law Club meets this afternoon with Mrs. W. D. Tripp, Boyd street, Newton.

### WINCHESTER

Ladies night will be observed at the Calumet Club Thursday.

At high school hall tonight the Winchester Equal Suffrage League will meet with Miss Winslow as speaker.

Friday evening the High School Athletic Association will hold a concert at high school hall with the Tufts College musical clubs as entertainers.

### CHELSEA

The Young People's Society of First Congregational church will hold a social this evening.

High School Girls' Debating Club has elected: President, Miss Ruth Harris; vice-president, Miss Sibyl Spinney; secretary, Odessa Malone; chairman of executive committee, Miss Bessie Estrach.

### MELROSE

A special meeting of the board of aldermen has been called by Mayor Oliver B. Munroe for tonight.

The city has purchased a strip of land bordering North High street at the junction with Vinton street and will widen the street and lower the grade.

### ROSLINDALE

The Men's League of the Baptist church has elected: August A. Scherer, president; George A. Gilman, vice-president; John Boone, secretary, and John R. Brooks, treasurer.

The January meeting of the Roslindale Citizens Association will be held Thursday evening in Fairview hall. The address will be on "Our Massachusetts System of Savings Bank Insurance."

### BRIDGEWATER

The Men's Club of the First Unitarian church will hold its monthly meeting this evening in the parish house.

The regular monthly meeting of the Bridgewater Club will be held tomorrow evening.

The officers of Bridgewater W. R. C. will be installed this evening in the Masonic banquet hall.

### WEYMOUTH

Officers elected by the Wessagusset Club are: President, Russell H. Whiting; vice-president, George A. Walker; secretary, J. Herbert Libby; treasurer, Frank H. Torrey; collector, C. C. Torrey; house committee, John H. Tower, H. J. Derrig and Quincy Burrell.

The Laymen's League of the Second Universalist church holds a meeting in the vestry Thursday evening.

### MIDDLEBORO

This evening the Middleboro Commercial Club will observe its annual ladies night.

Last evening "Pinafore" was presented in the town hall by Brockton amateurs. Miss Frances Sawyer of Kittery, Me., has been appointed teacher of the Green school.

### MILTON

The Milton Boat Club elected H. Lincoln, commodore; W. Egan, vice-commodore; B. Dudley, rear commodore, and W. Gerhardt, fleet captain.

The Milton Women's Club will meet in Vose school assembly hall, Feb. 3.

### WEST BRIDGEWATER

An entertainment will be given under auspices of the Progressive party tomorrow evening in the town hall. Henry C. Long of Boston will deliver an illustrated lecture on the Panama canal.

### HANOVER

The ladies' auxiliary of North Hanover fire department will hold a social at Firemen's hall Thursday evening.

### WHITMAN

This evening D. G. W. Mrs. Albert M. Horte will install the officers of Holbrook commandery, N. E. O. P.

### STOUGHTON

Officers were installed by Stoughton grange last evening.

### NEEDHAM

William H. Carter, whose term on the finance commission expires in March, will not be a candidate for reelection.

The Rev. H. C. Wilson of Worcester will give an address on "Abraham Lincoln" in the Methodist church Monday evening under the auspices of the Good Fellowship Club.

A business meeting of the Needham Heights Methodist church was held last evening.

### REVERE

The association of employees of the Forbes Lithograph Works has elected: President, George Adams; vice-president, James Lehman; secretary, Daniel P. Murphy; treasurer, V. J. Shaw.

The Rev. Charles E. Spaulding of the Highlands Methodist church, Dorchester, will speak at the meeting of the church brotherhoods at the Unitarian church this evening.

### EVERETT

Alexander Knox, sealer of weights and measures, in his annual report, says that during 1912 he did not find a single case of intentional short weight being given by an Everett scale keeper.

J. Adam Puffer of Boston was the speaker at the meeting of the Everett School Principals Association in the high school today.

### STONEHAM

A series of special addresses and recitals at St. James Methodist church is being planned. The course includes: Feb. 2, recital of "The Servant in the House," by Edward A. Mead; Feb. 9, special address by the Rev. Frank W. Collier; Feb. 16, illustrated Biblical lecture; Feb. 23, musical service by choir and soloists.

### RANDOLPH

The Union Mutual Relief Association has elected: President, W. Andrew Crook; vice-president, Arthur W. Alden; secretary, Selwyn Wilbur; treasurer, John H. Pero; directors, Weston P. Alden, Walter M. Howard, Ira E. Beal, Howard Randall and Charles F. Sullivan; finance committee, Weston P. Alden, Howard Randall and Ira E. Beal.

### MAYNARD

An exhibition of high school work will be held at the high school Feb. 5.

Kenneth Damren has been appointed publicity director of the new Progressive state committee.

The town has voted to purchase an automobile fire apparatus.

### ABINGTON

The Ladies Social Circle of the North Baptist church served a supper in the vestry Monday evening.

The Woman's Club holds a meeting in Grand Army hall Wednesday afternoon. The officers of Gen. George G. Meade camp, S. V., will be installed tonight.

### ROCKLAND

The senior class of the high school presented the play, "My Brother's Keeper," in the Rockland Opera House Monday evening. In the cast were Joseph McDonnell, Lawrence Holbrook, Francis MacHoney, Charles Benton, George Benoit, Estia Greenwood, Margaret Gillespie and Josephine Shannahan.

### FOREST HILLS

A lecture and concert will be given in the hall of the Francis Parkman school Friday evening for the benefit of the children's relief fund.

The clerks are circulating a petition among the merchants for a half-holiday on Wednesdays throughout the season.

### WEST ROXBURY

Judge Michael J. Murray will be the speaker at the meeting of the Robert G. Shaw Parents Association in the school hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 13.

The Men's Parish Club of Emmanuel church will meet Feb. 26.

### ARLINGTON

Homer B. Hulbert will speak on the "Passing of Korea" this evening at the Arlington Boat Club.

At the January meeting of the Arlington Historical Society this evening in Adelphi hall, H. H. Honer will speak.

### WINTHROP

Winthrop Packard will lecture on "Birds" this afternoon at high school hall.

The mothers department of the Bible school of the Baptist church will meet in the vestry this evening.

### MATTAPAN

A course of free lectures will be given at the Mattapan Baptist church, the first tonight and continuing till Friday night. Samuel Lindsay will be the principal speaker.

### QUINCY

A meeting in the interest of



# News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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**D**ON JUAN IGNACIO GALVEZ'S idea of a conference to settle the various border disputes that still divide the South American nations on the Pacific may be utopian, as the report on this page calls it, but the proposition is one that corresponds closely to the general trend toward solidarity which seems to be the dominant factor on the southern continent today. It must be admitted that a conference of the west coast nations alone could scarcely settle anything definitely, for owing to the provisional character of the treaty between Colombia and Brazil in regard to the Putumayo and Caqueta rubber region a final settlement between the three claimants, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, would be impossible without the concurrence of Brazil. Much less delicate and in a fair way of settlement are the delimitations of the Peruvian, Brazilian and Bolivian borders, but as they, too, involve immensely valuable rubber resources they would very properly come within the scope of the conference.

Possibly it would be this necessity of including Brazil with her vast but utterly distinct interests, that might prove a serious obstacle, rather than the Toco nitrate claim controversy between Chile and Bolivia mentioned in the report from Valparaiso, for the latter has reached a stage where it will be difficult for Chile to maintain that inflexible attitude that has brought on such a delicate situation. Nevertheless, however difficult it may appear from the Pacific coast standpoint to include Brazil in such a conference, it is quite likely that the time is approaching when the solidarity movement in South America will find its indispensable expression in a general congress for the final elimination of this greatest and, perhaps, only serious obstacle to South American unity—the frontier dispute.

Within the scope of such a congress might come the ancient problem of the jurisdiction over the Rio Plata—a problem that is by many people believed to be the supreme issue between the two great rivals, Brazil and Argentina, who are now striving in earnest for the basis of a permanent entente. If Uruguay is vitally concerned in this jurisdiction as in everything affecting the relations of her powerful neighbors, Paraguay, too, is profoundly concerned in them; moreover at this time it is the old frontier dispute with Bolivia over the Chaco region that is threatening to assume a somewhat bellicose aspect. Here is another three-cornered situation, with the Argentine Republic as third contestant and this border dispute is by no means lacking in features that make a speedy settlement—within the scope of a conference—desirable. Venezuela, finally, might take part to excellent advantage of her relations with her neighbors.

We have seen these move with unexpected swiftness in Latin-American developments and a plunge into a general congress for the settlement of chronic border controversies, after all, would be merely another sign of the times.

## COLOMBIAN WRITER GIVES PAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL OPINIONS

Don Juan Ignacio Galvez Differs From Chilean People on Their Pending Reconciliation With Peru

### CRAFTINESS SEEN

(Special to the Monitor)  
VALPARAISO, Chile.—Considerable prominence is given to an interview recently published in which a noted Colombian writer and newspaperman, Don Juan Ignacio Galvez, advanced views on the pending reconciliation between Chile and Peru, and also on American intervention possibilities that are not in general accord with those prevailing in this country.

Contrary to the accepted opinion here, the rapprochement with Peru, according to Senor Galvez, is not due to the spontaneous move of the new President of Peru, Don Guillermo Billinghurst, but the result of 18 months of clever work on the part of the Peruvian diplomacy, which to the Colombian newspaperman appears to be gifted with unexcelled craftiness. So far from being the first step toward general peace on the Pacific coast of South America, by promoting a settlement of the three-cornered boundary dispute in the upper Amazon between Peru, Ecuador and his own country, the Colombian thinks that Peru is simply making up with Chile to have a free hand against the other two.

This same motive, he thinks, is actuating Peru in adjusting her boundary troubles with Bolivia and Brazil. Quoting a Peruvian newspaper as saying that if an arrangement was made by the Peruvian government with Chile, then none should be made with Ecuador, and if with Ecuador, none with Chile, Senor Galvez thinks that Chile instead of dealing singly with Peru should have had sufficient consideration for her quondam allies, Ecuador and Colombia, to have convoked a general conference of the west coast powers to settle all boundary disputes involving Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chile. This is considered as altogether utopian by well-informed quarters as it would react unfavorably on Chile itself because of the latter's controversy with Bolivia over the Toco nitrate claims, the discussion of which in an international conference Chile would inexorably oppose.

In regard to the possibility of United States intervention in South America, a subject on which public opinion here has become somewhat less apprehensive of late, Senor Galvez's assertion that such a thing as far as the larger South American republics are concerned, is a phantom implying a remote possibility of being seized "in the name of humanity," is accepted as plausible by some, but when he says that among the nations directly threatened by United States absorption are Venezuela, Ecuador and his own country, Colombia, there is general dissent owing to the growing conviction that South Ameri-

can solidarity is really under way, and that by its realization American domination can be stopped at the isthmus. The most important of the elements of solidarity is almost unanimously declared to be the reconciliation between this country and Peru. As for Mexico, Cuba, Panama, Central America, Haiti and the Dominican republic, all of which the Colombian regards as inevitably falling under American domination, it is noticed that the interest taken in that phase of the Latin-American problem is rather less keen than it was, at times, in the past.

No importance is attached to Senor Galvez's utterances as to the likelihood of the United States reaching its pinnacle by the opening of the Panama canal, with the inference that decline must follow, especially through the hostility of the European nations.

## IMMIGRATION QUESTIONS CAUSE TALK IN BRAZIL

(Special to the Monitor)  
SAO PAULO, Brazil.—Considerable interest is shown here in reports from Buenos Aires regarding Italian immigration to Brazil and the controversy on the subject in the Argentine press.

One of the leading papers of the Argentine capital has been publishing cables from its correspondent in Rome unfavorable to Italian immigration to Brazil, and against these a prominent Italian paper of Buenos Aires protests with much warmth. The purport of the cables was to the effect that in case Italian emigration to this country was resumed on a large scale a number of deputies and, in fact, the solid radical wing in Parliament, as well as a large part of the press, would start a national agitation against it.

It is remarked with satisfaction that it was an Italian paper, El Diario Italiano of Buenos Aires, that rose in opposition to the anti-Brazilian temper in which those reports were published, even though it is realized here that public opinion in Italy, on the subject of emigration to this country, is yet far from what people here would wish it to be.

## TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)  
SAN MIGUEL, El Salvador, C. A.—Special efforts are made by the authorities throughout the republic to supply the increase in labor needed for the construction of the railway to Usulután. It is expected that the present number of 500 workmen will shortly be doubled, and that the railroad will reach Usulután early in March.

SAN SALVADOR, C. A.—The board of public works, presided over by the minister, Dr. Carranza, and in the presence of the Governor and mayor, recently examined the bids for the sanitation and paving of this capital and declared in favor of the Pearson proposal.

GUATAMALA CITY.—The government has been approached with a proposal for the establishment of an automobile and passenger service between Rio Grande on the railroad and San Ramon. The concern, Messrs. Hopkins & Co., do not ask for a subsidy but merely for a concession covering a certain number of years. The government is considering this and other transportation propositions.

## WAY TO SAN PABLO POWER PLANT FROM TUCUMAN IS PICTURESQUE

American Engineer Describes Rail Trip Through Argentine Farm and Mountain Country to River Works

### PARTLY DEVELOPED

American enterprise in the southern republics is of especial interest at a time when the United States is about to take her place by the side of the European nations in the development of Latin-American resources. Hence the Monitor offers to its readers extracts from correspondence of an American engineer connected with the agricultural experimental station at Tucuman, northern Argentine Republic, the center of the most important sugar growing region of the country.

(Special to the Monitor)  
TUCUMAN, A. R.—Our little excursion starts at the provincial station of the Ferrocarril Nordeste Argentino and we buy round trip tickets to San Pablo, some 15 kilometers to the southwest, and board the "mixto" at 10 a. m.

The mixto is made up of several freight cars and two cars for passengers, one of which is half a confectionery car—which is the Argentine equivalent for a diner. We find a seat in the "primera clase" just as the station gong clangs for five minutes before time to pull out. In about two minutes after starting you begin to see the level stretches of green cane fields with their long straight rows that have just been cultivated with spade and plow to remove the last unwelcome weed. It rained yesterday and the whole face of Tucuman looks as if it had just been washed and had its hair brushed.

And we still hold that the rolling prairies of Iowa and Nebraska with their miles of corn rows can not compare with a well groomed cane field. Before you know it we are almost at the base of the mountains, all green with the greenness of North American June and streaked with dark and light where the clouds put patches of sun and shade.

So you slip into San Pablo while you are still looking up at those mountains steep climb. You look back along the track and across the "garden spot" of Argentine and think what a picture those fields would make on canvas. In front it looks as if the engine were going to run right into the mountains, but the track turns sharp and we are skirting the edge of a hill. Down below to the left we see a stream that looks no more than a creek.

To the right the mountain rises almost perpendicularly. We turn again to the right and across the river is another wall rising 100 meters straight up—and we are in the Quebrada de Lules, or as we would say, the Lules gap. Another kilometer and we pull up at the railroad's end, and all around us are workmen's huts, steam shovels, immense pipes, concrete foundations, pieces of huge machinery.

Once off the train we are hailed by a Swede, who is the engineer in charge and who says: "Glad to see you. Come on up the hill—it's time to eat." So we go up and seat ourselves at a table with another American from Iowa, five Swedes, a Frenchman and two Germans. And everybody speaks English, though we ask the moza in Spanish for water and send messages to the cook in the same language.

What is all this about? This little River Lules has a fall of some 210 meters (700 feet) in a distance of 10 kilometers. So a North American promoted a plan to dam it in two places and by a series of tunnels and conduits



Native Argentinos' mode of traveling, recalling medieval customs

of every hue, many of which are orchids. At one place there is a fall of about 100 feet, with just enough slope to churn the water into foam all the way down. I wished I could bring that fall back home and along with it a section of the river bed filled with its bright crimson and green rocks, a combination which with the foamy water it would be difficult to match.

To say that I enjoyed the sight of the engineering work more than that of the magnificent cliffs, the tropical verdure and the rocky river, would be discounting one of nature's choicest pictures; but I came back to Tucuman after a day that will be green in memory for many years.

So we go up and seat ourselves at a table with another American from Iowa, five Swedes, a Frenchman and two Germans. And everybody speaks English, though we ask the moza in Spanish for water and send messages to the cook in the same language.

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## SR. UGARTE REGARDS PANAMA AS STANDING WITH LATIN-AMERICA

(Special to the Monitor)  
PANAMA.—Among the interesting passengers that have lately passed across the isthmus Don Manuel Ugarte, the Argentine litterateur and Latin-American propagandist, aroused especial interest, because of his reported denunciation of Panamanian independence in his address at Columbia University, New York, some months ago.

In an interview given to the local press he denied that his comment had been sharp, and declared that whatever he said was not directed against Panama but against the imperialistic policy of the United States. Sr. Ugarte added that while he thought the secession of the isthmus from Colombia was a misfortune for Latin-America, all of Latin-America was to blame because the republics simply abandoned the isthmus to its fate without so much as a diplomatic protest, as though it were a novice connected with the Latin-American world. "Nothing could be gained today," he went on to say, "by recriminations; in spite of all sorts of friction, inconsistencies and omissions, we are still members of one family and all our quarrels are stopped before the defense of the interests of our group against the encroachments of the rival group." He felt sure that Panama could no more detach its interests from those of the rest of Latin-America than Latin-America could give up Panama.

Sr. Ugarte, who is on his way to Guayaquil, Ecuador, does not expect to give a conference here at this time. He begs to be excused and assures the press that he takes with him the conviction that Panama "will not, when the critical moment comes, be found in the camp of the enemy but on this side of the ditch, with the rest of us, with Latin-America."

## COSTA RICAN CITY'S ELECTION A COMPROMISE

(Special to the Monitor)  
SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA.—At the recent municipal elections of this capital, presided over by the Governor, a compromise was effected that gave Lic. Don Blas Prieto the chairmanship of the municipal board, with Don Alberto Brenes as deputy and Don Francisco Camacho as secretary.

The first poll gave former president Lic. Don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez 4 votes, Don Pelico Tinoco 5, and Don Francisco Aguilar Barquero 1. The Governor declared that none of these had secured the legal majority, whereupon Senor Tinoco contended that his 5 votes constituted the majority required. He was willing, however, to withdraw his name in order not to bring politics into the case. Lic. Gonzalez Viquez also withdrew his name but insisted that an election be carried at once. The Governor was of the same opinion and the compromise was the result.

After dinner we mounted native ponies and rode up the river to the dam. The road crosses the stream about 20 times and sticks to the base of cliffs that rise straight up nearly 1000 feet. Save for a bare rock now and then the cliffs are a mass of green, lighted up by flowers

## BRAZILIAN-ARGENTINE ENTENTE PROGRESSES

(Special to the Monitor)  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—What is considered a new phase in the movement toward a definite entente between Brazil and the Argentine Republic initiated by Dr. Campos Salles and General Julio Roca, began the other day when the new minister from the latter country, Dr. Lucas Ayarragaray presented his credentials at Cattete palace to President Hermes da Fonseca.

In his address Dr. Ayarragaray emphasized the spontaneous character of this movement of rapprochement independent of state-craft and the importance of modeling diplomatic activities on modern and new-world lines. Laying especial stress on the community of interests between the two countries along economic lines, each country furnishing a market to the other, thanks to diversity of climate and productions, the new Argentine minister made a strong plea for joint economic development, instead of copying old-world relations with their complex century-old problems, and in place of warlike preparations the cultivation of moral and intellectual interests and the colonization of the interior. He spoke of the eminently "American" work the entente between the two countries was called upon to accomplish, "since it may be said, without boasting, that the future of the Latin culture and the safety of this continent rest very largely on our two great nations."

President Marshal Hermes da Fonseca's reply was most cordial, pledging Brazil's full cooperation in the policy of understanding; he also emphasized the great problems of the new world nations in making their territories really their own by colonization. If any old-world complications ever troubled Brazil they have by now been disposed of, he said, and Brazilians are preparing to "carry out their historic mission, in a community of interests and sentiments with their good neighbors, sure of their national destiny."

Both addresses were read, the Argentine being in Spanish and the Brazilian in Portuguese. There was a brilliant gathering at Cattete palace, including Dr. Lauro Muller, the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs; Dr. Paula Fonseca, his secretary; Dr. Avaro de Telle, the President's secretary; Capt. Jorge da Fonseca and Dr. Theodoro Figueira de Almeida, of the presidential staff. The

military escort was furnished by the fifty-second chasseurs, Col. Joao Martins d'Avila.

It is generally conceded that it is a severe task that was left to Dr. Ayarragaray by his predecessor, former President Julio Roca, who was here only on a brief mission of extraordinary character, and who successfully carried on at this end the work of rapprochement and reconciliation initiated in Buenos Aires by the equally extraordinary diplomatic mission of the former President of Brazil, Dr. Campos Salles. All the pomp and speech-making phase is entirely over and Dr. Ayarragaray, it is understood, was especially selected to apply himself to the practical part of the work which is proceeding slowly and under many tests.

## FLOUR OF AMERICA AND THE ARGENTINE DISCUSSED IN BRAZIL

(Special to the Monitor)  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Considerable comment is heard in this capital, especially in commercial circles, on a recent article in La Nacion of Buenos Aires, dealing with United States flour exports to Brazil as competing with Argentine flour.

In view of the standing and influence of La Nacion the article attracts attention on account of its aggressive tone against the United States, which it accuses of perpetually holding threats of increased coffee duties over Brazil in order to force Brazil to make more and more concessions to American flour.

It is asserted that the American minister in Buenos Aires spoke not long ago of further concessions the state department in Washington was preparing to demand from Brazil for American flour, and La Nacion urges the Argentine government to retaliate vigorously against American goods and to come to satisfactory arrangements with Brazil in favor of the flour mills of Argentina with their enormous producing capacity.

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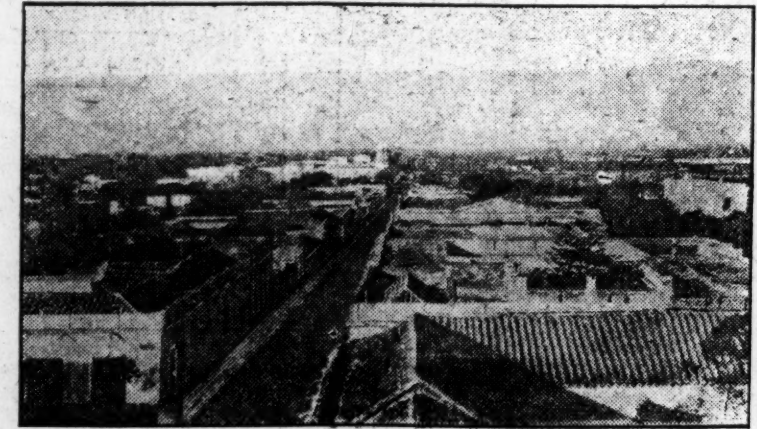
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## DAILY SIGHT IN PARTS OF ARGENTINA



Caravan of carts used in north of republic, showing gauchos, descendants of Indians and Spanish adventurers

## SPANISH COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE



Typical town of northern Argentina, contrasting with Buenos Aires and modern centers of the south

and when you dismount you look for acquaintances. Here we are, three North Americans who started together. There is a French engineer, a German electrician and a Swiss bookkeeper, and we hail them, not "Cameo le va" but, "Hello!"—for what European does not speak English?

So the six of us start off afoot through the canaveralles to another railroad that does not connect with anything, for its right of way grant is being fought by injunctions from the powerful corporation whose tracks it is planned to parallel. It's a good 20 minutes' walk, then you turn around a corner of the Governor's sugar house and you are at the little station where an engine and a flat car are waiting. You board the latter and the engine starts across the cane fields and directly toward the mountains. As you go the land begins to be a little rolling and then it is a

develop a maximum of 40,000 electrical horsepower. The first dam, five kilometers above the present power house, is merely a diverting dam to switch the water through tubes and tunnels on a level, then drop it straight down 103 meters into the turbines that will drive the dynamo.

A second power house will be built near the first dam and this will be served by a second dam about five kilometers farther up the river. This second dam will be one of the largest in the world, with storage capacity for nearly a year's supply of water. After dinner we mounted native ponies and rode up the river to the dam. The road crosses the stream about 20 times and sticks to the base of cliffs that rise straight up nearly 1000 feet. Save for a bare rock now and then the cliffs are a mass of green, lighted up by flowers

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for public utilities  
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Building  
NEW YORK



The present day deeply-rooted public sense of a newspaper's responsibilities to the whole body politic, and insistence on higher standards in the daily press has most forcibly come to light in the

## Success of Clean Journalism

which is universally recognized and appreciated as a refining and constructive influence of far-reaching effect



THE public demand for higher ideals and better contents in the daily press has been a steadily multiplying factor for the past decade. This widespread sentiment on the part of intelligent people everywhere many newspaper publishers have come to recognize and respect, and the growth and stability of their publications have kept pace with their response to the public call for a clean, judicial and reliable journal. Therefore the reason for the progress of clean journalism is simple. The sponsors for this higher sense of newspaper ethics and service know that the intelligent and substantial reading public wants and that the rest of the people ought to have for their daily information the real news of the world. It has been a mistaken notion that the public wants sensation, crime, scandal. There is so much of good, so much of value, so much of usefulness, so much of helpfulness, so much of wholesome interest hourly taking place that the newspaper which devotes itself to recording these things exclusively will never lack for material and will yield invaluable public service. Supplementing a news policy of this kind with a constructive and judicial viewpoint on all measures and men whose adoption or acceptance directly relates to the public welfare; with an advertising policy which seeks to guard the public against any unwholesome or misleading offerings; with special articles of national and international import and interest; with bright and instructive features for girls and boys; with helps for the homemaker and mother; you have an insight into clean journalism successfully applied

## Small Wonder

then, that this daily newspaper, which probably hews closer to the straight line of Clean Journalism than any other representative of the press is so widely heralded in the home; the schoolroom, the business world, the public library, the civic and social center---everywhere refinement, culture, service and serious endeavor are fostered and put forth.

Thus having behind it a constant purpose to serve, world-wide indorsement of intelligent and worthy people, direct and lasting benefit in many ways, an aim to extend in every legitimate way the big work it has undertaken

Clean Journalism daily looms larger as a present and potential factor in the world's betterment and progress.



# Milk Bills Lead Hearings on Proposed Laws at State House

## STATE DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE ON MILK ARE APPOINTED

(Continued from page one)

sold to the public. A penalty of a \$50 fine is among the provisions.

The House late Monday by a vote of 138 to 71 substituted for an adverse committee report, the order offered by Representative Martin Hays of Boston for an investigation of the subject of regulation and revision of telephone rates and service in this commonwealth "and especially in the metropolitan district of Boston."

The order provides for the appointment of a committee to consist of three members of the Senate and six members of the House to make this proposed investigation. The committee is to determine "what changes, if any, may be necessary to provide a more just and practicable system of charges for the use of the telephone."

The House committee on rules voted to recommend the admission of the following petitions:

Of the mayor of Fitchburg, for the establishment of a department of streets and engineering in said city. Representatives Meany and McEtrick dissent.

Of A. Franklin Priest, relative to the notice to be given to voters whose names have been omitted from the annual register.

Of Joseph E. Legg, for legislation relative to fraternal benefit societies.

Of Luman S. Brown, for an amendment of the law relative to the establishment of building lines on streets and parkways.

Of Calvin Coolidge, that a pension be paid to Lucy A. Gilbert, formerly an employee of the Northampton state hospital.

Of Frank W. Power, for legislation to authorize the Dedham Cooperative Bank to hold real estate.

Of Morton E. Cobb, for legislation relative to the retirement of certain officers of the militia.

The rules committee gave a hearing Monday on an order introduced by Representative B. F. Sullivan of Boston, providing for the appointment of a special commission to investigate child labor conditions. Representative Sullivan thought a special commission should be created to investigate. Speaker Cushing proposed that the Massachusetts child labor committee has already investigated it. He said that what is needed is a workable law to regulate the practice.

Others who favored the investigation were Senator Charles F. McCarthy, Representatives J. Joseph McManus, Thomas J. Casey, James J. Brennan, Senator James H. Brennan and Representatives P. B. Carr and John C. Sanborn.

It was voted to take no action on the order until the next meeting of the committee.

Attorney-General Swift sent to the Senate Monday a ruling as to the law under which scales seized as illegal by the sealer of weights and measures are to be forfeited.

The attorney-general says that the scales are seized under the authority of the statutes and not under any authorized rules of the department of weights and measures. Therefore the courts have the disposition of the scales. That means that in no case can the owner of the seized scales look to the inspector or to the sealer for the scales. The court may order them destroyed.

ANTIQUE ARTICLES FOR COLONY ROOM SOUGHT BY D. A. R.

Antique furniture to be placed in the Massachusetts room in Memorial Continental hall, Washington, is being gathered and purchased by the state D. A. R. which announces that among the articles desired are colonial chairs, tables, draperies, a grandfather's clock and any other genuine antiques. The \$10,000 which the state/organization pledged for the room has been paid and arrangements for the decorations are now being made.

The purpose is to equip the room before the national convention in April. Mrs. Frederick S. Davis, 10 Westland avenue, Boston, is the state treasurer. The other members of the committee in charge are: Mrs. James G. Dunming, state regent, of Springfield; Mrs. Frederick S. Davis of Boston; Mrs. Silvio Gozzaldi of Cambridge; Mrs. Ralph M. Kirtland of Malden; Mrs. Charles Porter, Mrs. Frank R. Hall, Miss Floretta Vining and Mrs. Willis R. Russ of Jamaica Plain.

A reception was held yesterday afternoon at the D. A. R. headquarters, 8 Ashburton place, by the Col. Thomas Gardner chapter of Allston. Officers and members of the state society were in attendance.

GOVERNOR GETS NAMES FOR BOARD

Governor Foss has received numerous communications containing recommendations for appointments to the New England railroad conference on the part of Massachusetts, but up to noon today had not decided whom he would name as the two representatives from this state.

Shortly before noon the Governor received the letter of Governor Haines of Maine relative the railroad conference, which was made public yesterday morning.

## RAILROAD BOARD MAY QUESTION ELEVATED ECONOMY CAR RUNS

Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the railroad commission, expressed his disapproval of the Boston Elevated Company's alleged methods of giving inadequate service for the purpose of economizing, but said he had confidence in Matthew C. Brush, the new vice-president of transportation, to bring about an improvement in conditions. Chairman Macleod said today at a hearing on a petition to have the all-day service from Dorchester street transfer station to Fields Corner, via Dorchester street and avenue, restored. Nearly 50 citizens, representing several associations and including a number of women, were present.

Mr. Macleod said that the commission hopes to take up this question of economy on the Elevated system at some date in the near future. The idea of running long distances was to a certain extent responsible for the slow service he said. When a car goes along a route through the congested district of the city it is delayed by the traffic. Better to have shorter routes, he maintained, if the service was to be improved.

One of the inspectors under the commission, said Mr. Macleod, has been commissioned to investigate the conditions at Dorchester street, Broadway and Andrews square, and he hoped the changes which would be possibly recommended would be beneficial to the public.

One of the citizens rose in the room and declared that a division superintendent had received \$500 for being economical on his district. The chairman of the commission asked Mr. Brush if he knew about this, and the latter replied in the negative. To give further assurance that no such money had been paid he called on the superintendent in question, Frank I. Wilkins, who stated that no such prize had been given him during the past 13 years.

The service was discontinued on the opening of the Southampton street line, and since then the patrons have had only through service during rush hours.

James M. Keyes represented the citizens and in his argument brought out that by the discontinuance of that line the people are compelled to take either the Southampton street cars or Rowe's wharf cars and both of these are usually overcrowded. Further, he pointed out, they are obliged to change at the transfer station.

John H. Means, past president of the South Boston Citizens Association; Representative John J. Lydon, Councilor Edward D. Collins, John J. Murphy, Representative Thomas J. Casey and others spoke.

Miss Newell, representing the Mattapan Association, said that any one going from Fields Corner to City Point had to make three changes. She declared that South Boston was a growing district and required a better service than it has now, instead of a smaller one.

Once before the railroad commissioners held a hearing on the restoration of all day service on this line, in which they succeeded in effecting a compromise between the representatives of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and the South Boston Citizens Improvement Association, in which the road added a few more trips to their morning and evening service on this line. The citizens aver that the service is still inadequate and that conditions demand the restoration of all day service.

## SIX CANDIDATES FOR MAYORALTY IN CAMBRIDGE

Primaries for the nomination of candidates for mayor, school committeeman and assessor in Cambridge are to be held in February and the election will follow a month later. Seven Democratic candidates were announced for the office of mayor, but today Timothy Corkery withdrew from the field for personal reasons.

The other six candidates are Mayor J. Edward Barry seeking reelection for a third term; John T. Shea, park commissioner; former Representative James Montgomery; James P. Barrett, president of the board of aldermen; Alderman Michael M. O'Connor and Alderman Charles H. Gaffney.

## MAYOR GAYNOR ASKED TO ACT

NEW YORK—That the administration of the tombs, and the question of the competency of Deputy Commissioner William A. Wright, in charge, whose removal was demanded by the grand jury, is a question for the local authorities to settle, is the position taken by Governor Sulzer today. Mayor Gaynor refused to remove Mr. Wright.

Governor Sulzer today wrote Mayor Gaynor, enclosing the letter of the grand jury and all of the papers in the case, saying they were referred to him "for his careful consideration in the hope that he would take such steps as might be to the best interests of the citizens of New York."

ALUMNI PLAN ASSOCIATION. LEXINGTON, Mass.—Members of the last high school graduating class are planning to form a Lexington high school alumni association to bring together the former classes once a year at an annual reunion and dinner.

## SUPREME COURT

Latest Photograph of the Nine Men Who Compose the Highest Judicial Body in the United States



(Copyright by Clineinst. Washington, D. C.)

From left to right: Justices Hughes, Van Devanter, McKenna, Pitney, Chief Justice White, Justices Day, Lurton, Lamar and Holmes.

### MUSIC

#### "DON GIOVANNI" FEB. 7

Mozart's opera "Don Giovanni" will be produced at the Boston opera house, according to announcement today, Friday evening, Feb. 7, with Felix Weingartner conducting. In order to make time for rehearsals, the Sunday afternoon concert on Feb. 2, which was to have been devoted to Verdi's "Requiem," has been canceled. The cast of "Don Giovanni" will be as follows: Don Giovanni, Vanni Marcoux; Il Commendatore, Jose Marcoux; Donna Anna, Emmy Destinn; Donna Elvira, Elizabeth Amaden; Don Ottavio, John McCormack; Leporello, Adamo Didur; Masetto, Luigi Tavecchia; Zerlina, Alice Nielsen.

Mr. Weingartner arrives in New York by the steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie this afternoon. He and Miss Marcel, who arrives by the same ship, will come at once to Boston.

It is understood that Mme. Edvina will reappear at the Boston opera house just before she sails for Europe, taking the part of Moliella in "The Jewels of the Madonna," Feb. 17.

#### SCHCELLING RECITAL

In Jordan hall Monday afternoon Ernest Schelling, the pianist, gave a recital of works by Chopin and Liszt before a good-sized and enthusiastic audience. The program was as follows: Chopin, sonata in B minor, two nocturnes (op. 27, No. 1, op. 15, No. 2); two etudes (op. 10 in A flat, op. 25 in F major); barcarole mazurka, polonaise in A flat, Liszt, grand sonata in B minor, "Au lac de Wallenstadt," "Chant Polonais," polonaise in E major.

Mr. Schelling's style of playing may be regarded as rather reactionary, being on the heavy-handed and grandiose order. But it is sincere in its interpretive aims and on the whole pleasing. An artist like him and Lhevinne should always be active on the recital circuit, lest the music of the piano composers become over-refined and more highly surcharged with atmosphere and mere mood without definite exposition of idea than is good for it.

Too many interpreters of piano music assume the character of apologists for Chopin. They treat his works as passing out of style and needing revision to suit the modern taste. The form, the melody, are too obvious and require to be subordinated to some idea which the composer may have supposed to entertain transcending the means of expression that were available to him. There are other pianists who accept Chopin as a sentimentalist and make his works seem as pretty as possible. They admit a certain weakness in the composer from the standpoint of his own time rather than from that of today. They, too, are apologists and represent Chopin as a charming figure among the musical thinkers of the nineteenth century, but not as an individuality that completely understood the heart of the century.

Mr. Schelling, on the other hand, presents Chopin to us as a master thinker in tone, just as vital now in his own medium of form and melody as when he first mirrored life in his nocturnes. The profound confidence of Mr. Schelling in the message of Chopin as a living force in the art world of today is one of the most admirable things that the routine of recital interpretation has put in the possession of Boston listeners in a long time.

This interpreter puts aside the question of epoch altogether. Period and era are shackles which he refuses to wear. He will not read Chopin in the light of Chopin's own day nor in the light of the present. Chopin to him is as permanent as Homer. He publishes truth which is as valuable at one time as another. Changes in manners and in social outlook do not influence the message of the sonata in B minor. A decade or two of Brahms and a decade of Debussy alter the value of the barcarole and the polonaise in A flat not a whit.

Mr. Schelling's heavy-handed playing, therefore, is only an incident to his performance. His purpose stands out above the volume of sound. His appreciation of Chopin's pictures of life is so en-

thusiastic, sincere and convincing that we are carried right along with him and are made to forget his contemporaries who have so pleased us with their explanations and apologies.

Chopin and Liszt become companionable composers on a Schelling program. The contrast between the two is less significant than their resemblance. The sonatas in B minor of the two great thinkers come into an astonishing agreement. We ask ourselves why the likeness of Chopin and Liszt has not been found out before? We are astonished at the way we have been persuaded to believe that Chopin, the composer of the plain sonata in B minor, is a man of pretty and sentimental ideas, while the composer of the "Grand" sonata in B minor is a man of unbridled imagination, a musical thinker who rushed to headlong conclusions that are interesting today just because they are bold and impossible of verification.

Mr. Schelling won much applause from his audience. He did not take his listeners off their guard just because his methods outwardly savor of the reactionary.

#### MME. EDVINA IN "TOSCA"

Mme. Louise Edvina appeared in the title role of Puccini's "Tosca" at the Boston Opera house Monday evening, winning applause with Mr. Marcoux and Mr. Gaudenzi for an interesting performance of the familiar drama. Mme. Edvina has presented four studies of modern lyric heroines now, and has made a success of every one of them. She has shown her powers of naturalistic interpretation in "Louise," her ability as a romantic impersonator in "Pelleas and Melisande," her powers as a verist in "The Jewels of the Madonna," and, lastly, her understanding of stage technique in "Tosca." On the whole, she has made the most impressive figure as Moliella in "The Jewels," though she was admirably real in "Louise." Enacting the part of Floria Tosca was difficult for her, because she sketched the character on the grandest scale. It is a distinctly theatrical role, and as such she endeavored to fill it. Here, as in all her impersonations, she faced her task squarely and asked no favors.

An artist of the keenest enthusiasm and one that knows well the responsibilities of her portrayals, Mme. Edvina has fitted excellently into the fourth season of Boston opera. The subscribers are alert for all the latest ideas in operatic art. They have inclined away from the tendency to standard performance which they manifested last season. And they have given Mme. Edvina's work hearty appreciation. Every season should bring to the stage of the Boston Opera the methods evolved in the leading opera houses of Europe that have the same repertory as the Boston institution. The Paris studios have developed voices which have not yet been heard in the new company and should be given the same opportunity that Mme. Edvina has had. There is abundant reward for them if they enter into the service of the Boston house with her intelligence and with her absorbing purposes.

#### Notes

F. Otis Drayton of the New England Conservatory is to have charge of the manuscripts submitted in the second annual prize competition for "Advancement of Music in America," instituted by the Sinfonia Fraternita of America, Ph. Mu. Alpha. The prize this year will consist of \$100 in gold and a gold medalion valued at \$25. The judges are Hugh A. Clarke of Philadelphia, Arthur Foote, Boston, and Peter C. Lutkin, Evanston, Ill.

The Waltham Music Club gives a members recital tonight in Asbury Temple, Waltham, with John M. Flocton as conductor and with Miss Eva May Ellis, soprano, and Miss Laura Archambault, pianist, assisting. The program is as follows: Overture, "Raymond," Thomas, orchestral division; "Oh, Glad-some Light," Sullivan; "Farewell to the Forest," Mendelssohn, choral art division. Valse de concert, "Caline," Tarelli-Millock, orchestral division. "Jewel Song" from "Faust," Gounod, Miss Ellis. "Andante Cantabile," Tchaikowsky; "Pizzicato Gavotte," Lattann, string orches-

## ARBITRATION URGED TO AVOID A GENERAL TIE-UP OF INDUSTRY

(Continued from page one)

dent of the American Woolen Company if he acts illegally. The commonwealth of Massachusetts and prosecuting officers of Lawrence owe it to their fellow citizens of every state to prosecute to a conclusion the indictment of the President of the American Woolen Company at the earliest possible day.

### For Trade Commission

Mr. Low explained that he did not assume Mr. Wood guilty, but was merely urging that trial on the indictment be speedy.

He praised President Lynch of the International Typographical Union for "holding his Chicago members to their contracts" and preventing a general strike on the Chicago newspapers. He opposed competition in public utilities because he declared it interfered with efficiency. He declared, however, that if the management of public utility corporations did not give the highest class of service public ownership was certain to come.

He advocated better federal control of interstate corporations, declaring that "nowhere else in the world is private business in such chaos as here in the United States. In my judgment, the United States must control the corporations which do interstate business on a large scale, either through federal license or by substituting national for state incorporation. I favor a federal license. In private business as in public utilities you may follow either of two plans; you may preserve competition or you may permit monopoly. The business of breaking up combinations and leaving the property as far as possible in the ownership of the same stockholders is merely playing with the situation. Personally, I favor an interstate trade commission, to have such an oversight over big business as the interstate commerce commission now has over the railroads. It could enforce the Sherman law, and in a few months the business of the country would be relieved of uncertainty."

### Higher Wage Plan

Mr. Low declared he believed the people would be willing to pay higher freight rates to enable the railroads to increase the wages of their employees and highly praised the Erdman act and arbitration plans in general.

Marcus M. Marks, chairman of the industrial mediation department, led the discussion of the question of industrial mediation laws, making an appeal for concerted action to secure legislation everywhere which would prevent strikes.

### For Public Regulation

Emerson McMillin, president of the American Light & Traction Company, declared for public regulation of utilities, such as light, traction and power, as against public ownership.

"Public ownership of public utilities," he said, "can be deferred only by reasonable public regulation. To conduct public utilities as private business enterprises conflicts with public sentiment, and all signs point to either public ownership and operation or public regulation of private ownership and operation. Our department in the federation has found public regulation preferable to public ownership."

Mr. McMillin said his department had also prepared a bill adaptable to all parts of the country, comprising a plan for general public regulation of public utilities.

First movement of concerto in A minor, Grieg, Miss Archambault. "The Heavens Are Telling" Haydn; solo parts, Miss Agnes Burke, Albert Towne, Charles Burgess.

## GOVERNMENT TO OPPOSE PLEA OF HARD COAL ROADS

WASHINGTON—The government filed with the supreme court yesterday notice of opposition to the plea of the hard coal roads for modification of the decree holding the so-called 65 per cent contracts illegal.

The court failed to issue at once its order to the district court in southern New York to hold valid, as far as the Sherman anti-trust law is concerned, the indictment of James Patten and others on charges of conspiracy to run a cotton corner.

The government will be entitled to the issuance on Feb. 6.

An attempt to procure a decision to the effect that the Hepburn rate law allows railroads to limit their liability for loss of baggage in return for a low passenger rate, was inaugurated when attorneys for the Oregon Short Line railroad appealed to the court from a decision by the Utah supreme court.

Conviction of Charles R. Heike, former secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, for alleged implication in the "sugar weighing frauds" against the government in 1907, was affirmed.

## NIAGARA FALLS BILL IS TO BE FAVORABLY REPORTED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON—For the present at least Niagara falls is removed from waterpower exploiters by the conservation bill, scheduled for favorable report tonight by the House foreign affairs committee.

The bill places the waters of Niagara falls, and those of its tributary streams, directly under the supervision of the secretary of war and forbids any diversion for power or other purposes without his express permission. A fine of not less than \$500 a day nor more than \$1000 is provided for any violation of the new law.

Revocable permits for power plants, where economic necessity for them exists, are to be granted by the secretary of war, under certain conditions. When it is shown by petition or a hearing that the diversion of the waters tends to create excessive profits for the power plant promoters, or is affecting the scenic beauty of the falls, the secretary is empowered to revoke the permit, with a five years' notice.

Every power plant now operating under old permits must, if the secretary of war deems it necessary, reconstruct its plant to meet provisions of this bill.

The bill was reported by a subcommittee after New York officials, including Senator O'Gorman, had vigorously protested against taking control of the falls away from the state of New York. The new law is to be effective during the life of the boundary waters agreement between Great Britain and the United States.

## MAYOR IS OPPOSED ON HIS BILL TO GIVE CITY AUTO TAX MONEY

Mayor Fitzgerald urged the committee on roads and bridges this morning to recommend a change in the law governing the use of money received from licenses for automobiles, so that the Massachusetts highway commission may in its discretion use a part of the money on the parkways in the Boston and metropolitan park systems.

The mayor told the committee that a large percentage of the automobile traffic of the state is in the metropolitan Boston district, where there are no state highways, and under the present law which requires that the money be expended on state highways, the funds are all paid out in cities and towns where there is much less traffic.

Boston's expenses on account of its parkways, he said, are constantly increasing, due in large measure, in his opinion, to automobile traffic, and he thought the city should be given some relief in the way he had proposed.

Chairman Sohler of the highway commission read from Boston reports to show that in 1911 the city expended 10.8 cents per cubic yard in repairing its parkways, while in 1906 the expenditure was 13.5 cents.

Lewis R. Spear, representing the Massachusetts Automobile Association, opposed the bill. He said traffic on Commonwealth avenue is just as heavy in Newton as in Boston, and if Boston is to receive any of the money on that account then Newton has an equally just claim.

Chairman Sohler of the highway commission presented a map showing where the commission has expended the money derived from automobiles, and Commissioner Syman said that the city of Boston is the last that should ask further help at the expense of the rest of the state, in view of the large appropriation made by the state for Boston harbor.

The committee next took up the bill providing that automobiles may pass to the right of street railway cars. There was no opposition.

## STREET RAILWAY HEARINGS GO OVER

The committee on street railways had assigned hearings for this morning on two petitions, one of the American Federation of Labor to provide that street railway employees shall not work more than nine hours each day, the other of Charles S. Lawler, that street railways employees shall not do more than eight hours platform work on Sundays.

Both of these hearings were postponed for several weeks at the request of Attorney James H. Vahey, who appeared as counsel for the employees of the Boston Elevated. Mr. Vahey said that the nine hours in 12 law went into effect the first of January and there has not been time since to see how it will work. Mr. Vahey said that the employees and the Elevated have been working in accord since the strike. The hearings were postponed.

## OPPOSITION TO FERRY TOLLS TO SECURE HEARING

A hearing will be given Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock on the increase in East Boston ferry toll rates.

Mayor Fitzgerald says that the reason he did not put this toll schedule into effect last summer when it was recommended was because many automobilists were away and could not be heard on the question. These automobilists are now asking the mayor for the hearing that was not held last summer. Automobiles now paying cash tolls of from 4 to 10 cents are to be raised to from 6 to 24 cents.

There is no protest against that part of the plan that provides for a better system of proving the accounts of the gate and ticket men. This is generally approved. Teaming interests, however, hold that the ferry service has never been up to the standard and that no better service is promised with the increase in tolls.

The revised system of tolls recommended last summer to Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, is expected to add \$20,000 to the annual revenue of the department, which has a large deficit every year, and which this year will be more than \$187,000. The new rates will also cause an average increase of 26.06 per cent in cash fares and 14.43 per cent in ticket fares.

### LECTURE

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## EDITORIAL COMMENTS

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—Louisiana and several of her neighboring sister states are the

## New Pine Timber Market

chief producers of timber and lumber in the entire country east of the Rocky mountains. Our magnificent pine timber will be in great demand in the tropical countries of South and Central America, and the opening of the Panama canal will give a great outlet to these products of ours. . . . The New Orleans Lumber Trade Journal of recent date, discussing the probable effect of the opening of the canal on the trade in our timber, said: "The southern manufacturers will have opened up to them a new foreign market, which they can reach under at least as favorable conditions as their western competitors, if not better. On the whole, therefore, the South will be able to broaden its market to a much greater extent than the West. In respect to the very important South American west coast market, it must be borne in mind that it is a growing one, and there is perhaps no more significant feature of the canal situation than the advantage it is expected to bring to the Pacific coast of that continent by the shortening of its routes to the markets of the world. That market is, therefore, one which is bound to grow with greater rapidity, and the benefit of that growth will redound to the advantage of the southern woods as much as to those of the West. Another important feature of the situation is that relating to the hardwoods of the South, which are practically free from competition in the Pacific country. The opening of the canal will, therefore, not only increase their ability to serve the market in that section, and increase their ability to compete with the Japanese oak and other hardwoods from trans-pacific countries, but will open to them the important market of South America and other sections to be reached via the canal." This is an intelligent and practical view of the subject, but what should be said in the same connection is that the trade through the canal in all our products as well as our timber should be energetically pushed. We must not wait for the world to find out what we have good that it should buy.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—Despatches from Washington report that the inaugural reception . . . as a substitute for the inaugural ball will probably be given up. The adequacy of the inauguration day ceremony would not be threatened if an impracticable evening entertainment in an unsatisfactory place like the Capitol rotunda were indefinitely postponed. The inauguration program, if reformed at all, might as well be reformed thoroughly. What Congress ought to do is to make the ceremony of the induction of a President entirely national in control and character, instead of partly national and partly local. It would add to the dignity and simplicity of the exercises if it were understood that they were exclusively official. What ever welcome the people of Washington want to give to the incoming President could be better given on another day under purely local auspices. As it is, the national and the municipal features jar, and what should be a brief and imposing spectacle is spoiled by being overdone and unduly diluted. The parade following the President's address, for instance, would be far more interesting and effective if only regular troops with marines and sailors participated in it. The Washington Star, speaking for the people of the district, recognizes that a change in the character of the inauguration is inevitable. It said the other day:

"It is matter of sentimental regret that the historic form of inauguration is to be abolished. But the relation of the citizens of Washington to the inaugural functions of popular welcome and honor has been so misunderstood and so grossly misrepresented, and the burden of responsibility thrown upon them by this unappreciated and thankless task has grown so unbearably heavy that the final local feeling of the community will doubtless be one of relief that the government is to assume control of what is properly a national function."

That is a sensible and self-respecting view to take. The old-fashioned inauguration pageant had become too cumbersome. It has fallen of its own weight and the right step to take now is to simplify it by concentrating control and emphasizing the nation's part in it as paramount to the city's.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—President-elect Wilson sent a . . . shock through the Democrats who are getting ready to descend upon the pie counter at Washington when he declared at Trenton that "if men are to know that mere change of administration is to empty an office, there is nothing

## REAL ESTATE

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Houses, flats, furnished rooms and stores for sale and to let in all parts of Greater Boston. We also insure your property. Repairing and cleaning a specialty. Phone Tremont 2400-W.

## REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

OCEAN VIEW at Coconut Grove—Lots on dredged channel to deep water; best boating facilities on Biscayne Bay; map, description; terms. R. L. STEWART, Coconut Grove, Fla.

of justice or public right left." The context of Mr. Wilson's speech, which was addressed to labor union men who want a Democratic labor commissioner in place of the incumbent, a Republican, whose term is about to expire, makes the quoted phrase stand out in clearer light. The President-elect let it be known that considerations for the public service are to govern his appointments, and intimated that he would depart from the beaten path which leads to "scooping every office." There is not much encouragement for the politically hungry in these words. For 16 years the Democratic pie counter has been empty. The cupboard, like Mother Hubbard's, has been bare. Now it is filled with all sorts of good things, and just as the table is about to be set and the good things distributed, along comes the butler, locks the cupboard door and walks away with the key. The cry of dismay that went up from Washington when the horde of patronage seekers discovered that Cleveland had other plans in view than the mere distribution of offices among the faithful, will be weak and feeble indeed to that which will be heard in 1913 if the next President adheres to his intentions, as announced, not to make changes in office for the mere sake of putting Republicans out and Democrats in.

## MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—An eastern architect notes that the competition

of the wealthy has ceased to be for the costliest home and is moving in the direction of good taste and simplicity. This is especially seen in country houses. Instead of great castles and a jumble of periods in the expensive architecture thereof, the tendency is to simpler styles and a more homelike feeling. Mr. Rockefeller's country seat at Pocantico is not one of the most expensive, but the jumble of things he has gathered around it makes judicious landscape artists grieve. Clipped yews were imported from Holland. Ivy to staple into the walls, was obtained from England. Carrara marble is laid on the principal walks. The ancient chateau at Le Mans in France was made to yield its row of orange trees, 200 years old. And, of course, the place is extensively pergolated, for that was then the thing. In Japanese gardens Rockefeller is more Japanese than the Nipponese themselves, for in his Japanese garden he not only has a Japanese stone temple, but a Japanese stone tea-house, something the Japanese have not yet acquired. Then there's a swimming pool, flanked by old English jasper in huge tubs; a fountain copied from that by Donatello in Pitti palace; some grottoes, with stalactites pried from a cave near Genoa. What can be done in the other direction, that of entire correctness, is shown by the house built for Robert J. Collier at Wickatunk, N. J., by John Russell Pope. It is a farmhouse, but a farmhouse of deluxe, a study in pure colonial, inside and out. It sits in the midst of a venerable orchard, on a hill. Its tall, unornamented pillars and colonial doorway remind one of Mt. Vernon. The shingles were adzed by hand, the nails were hand wrought and the flagstones were selected for irregularity and mossiness. With its fifty guest chambers and all the other necessary rooms for its hospitality, the exterior cost its owner but \$54,000 and the interior but \$21,000. This, of course, in comparison with the castles that have been built, is a house. But it will be loved for itself long after they are torn down for their bad taste or are "improved" out of their original cold hideousness. The smaller house well designed and properly set is always a joy, where the castles of the merely rich are a sadness to the landscape.

## GERMANIA LODGE HAS ANNIVERSARY AND MANY GUESTS

Germania Masonic lodge, in celebration of its fifty-eighth anniversary, was host last night to several other organizations that meet in the Masonic temple. Altogether the party numbered about 450, including women guests.

The festivities were conducted in Corinthian hall. Past Master Nathan B. Basch took the chair until the arrival of the officers of the lodge, after which Worshipful Master Jacob Milch extended Germania's greetings to Senior Grand Warden Abbott, the acting grand master, and Past Grand Warden Johnson.

"I am glad of the good fellowship and comradeship in Germania lodge," declared the acting grand master. "It occupies a peculiar position. Grand lodge prizes the membership of Germania."

Worshipful Master Fogg, as representing the oldest lodge in America; Worshipful Master West, the youngest in the temple; Grand Marshal Thacher, Worshipful Master Vogel of Lafayette, and Past Grand Warden Johnson extended congratulations and best wishes.

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PASADENA residences, lots, suburban homes; ORANGE GROVES; farm lands; country estates. J. W. WRIGHT & CO., Pasadena.

SOIL INSPECTION; crop adaptability; orchard supervision. C. CHAPIN STANTON, 581 27th St., Oakland, Cal.

## CALIFORNIA LANDS

RELIABLE reports and plans furnished to intending purchasers and investors in California lands by a civil engineer of 25 yrs. exp.; refer to San Francisco bank. DAVENPORT BROMFIELD, Bankers in investment building, San Francisco.

## BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE

A THOROUGH business man and successful sales representative, with experience with firms desiring a live representative in St. Louis and the middle West. Correspondence solicited with European firms desiring representation in this country. Address S. E. H. Monitor office, Boston.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE IN PASADENA, CAL. Hair dressing and manicure business, established six years; up-to-date parlors, well furnished; fully equipped—hair dryer, etc., complete set of modern appliances; lease by the year—\$35, three rooms. Address 239 Chamber of Commerce.

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An established PLUMBING and HEATING BUSINESS in good Kansas city of 10,000; splendid opportunity for one or two journeymen with \$5000. Address JNO. E. ROSS, Independence, Kansas.

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CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedia, complete libraries in any number of vols. purchased from any part of world. Correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, 349 Washington St., Boston.

## FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA

GOOD BOATING BUSINESS  
For particulars apply to O. W. GREEN, SLAIDE, Avalon, Catalina Island, Calif.

## ROOMS

TO LET—Large attractive fur. front room in private family. Address 88 University rd., Brookline.

VISITORS in Boston can find a large comfortable room, hot and cold water, at 223 Newbury st.

## BOARD AND ROOMS

ARLINGTON ST., 1, opposite the Public Garden—Rooms, five or six, or en suite, with board; view of Charles river; electric elevator. Tel. Back Bay 2140.

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OTTO F. HAHN, Painting and Decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper, 1220 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1653.

## WINTER RESORTS

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ON THE BEAUTIFUL HALIFAX RIVER  
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For All Occasions in Dutch and Other Designs.  
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Things Beautiful from Foreign Shores.  
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COAL—PHILADELPHIA  
Best Family Coal  
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39TH and PARRISH STREETS  
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Quality and Quantity Cannot Be Excelled

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LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Trunks and Leather Goods IN CINCINNATI  
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TAILORS—CINCINNATI  
The Busy Little Tailor Shop  
Superior Custom Tailoring at Prices that Are Right.

The B. R. Dunn Co.  
411 MAIN ST., CINCINNATI, O.

TAX COLLECTOR TO QUIT  
MAYNARD, Mass.—George N. Salisbury, who is now completing his tenth consecutive year as tax collector for the town, announces that he will not be a candidate for reelection at March town meeting. John Kelley has announced his candidacy.

WILSON Gives Surprises  
Trenton that "if men are to know that mere change of administration is to empty an office, there is nothing

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SOME AS GOOD AS NEW  
Taken in Exchange for the NEW HOME

BARGAINS IN THIS LOT  
Include White, Singer, Domestic, New Home, Standard, Household, Davis and Wheeler & Wilson. Your choice at \$5, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$18

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ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

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PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

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825 Yeon Bldg., PORTLAND, ORE.

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HELP WANTED—MALE  
WANTED, SALESMAN—We would like to hear from disengaged professional men, minister or teacher preferably, who is a good talker and has some knowledge of salesmanship. P. O. Box 77, Grand Rapids, Mich.

STEREOTYPY WANTED on flat plate and job work; only one experienced in all branches need apply. Address with particulars. M. S. Monitor office.

AGENTS WANTED  
HAVE YOU a few hours to spare? We want men or women in each town. No capital needed. An hour's work shows dollars earned in spare time. Post sample 400 cent profit. G. C. MFG. CO. (Dept. 500), 20 Warren St., New York.

NOTICES  
PUBLIC HEARING—Notice is hereby given that the state board of charity will give a public hearing at room 38, State House, Boston, on the 17th day of February, 1913, in the matter of the incorporation of Prince Hall Grand Commandery Knights Templar Corporation under the provisions of Chapter 125 of the Revised Laws as amended by Chapter 181 of the acts of 1910. State Board of Charity, by Robert H. G. Secretary.

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BEST QUALITY FAMILY WORK

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High Class Dyeing and Dry Cleaning  
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Please mention this paper.

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GENEVA (Switzerland)  
TO LET—Near Geneva, by the lake (3 minutes from the station), furnished Louis XV. castle, modern house comforts, hot water, heat, etc., with beautiful park. Write to MRS. GERMAINE DE SAUSURE, 9 Chemin du Square, Geneva.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY—ENGLAND  
Typewriting and shorthand offices. Literary, commercial copying. MISS WILKINSON, Union Bldg., 45, Fountain St., Manchester, Eng. Tel. City 1645.

HOME  
COMFORTABLE HOME, well situated, offered for a child 3 to 8 years of age; personal care; tuition if desired; moderate terms. MRS. HEPBURN, 93 Lonsdale rd., Barnes, London, Eng.

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Lady highly recommends German finishing governess; good linguist and pianist; excellent references. Write MISS V. P., 57 Addison rd., Brighton.

SAFETY RAZ, BLADES—CINCINNATI  
SHARPENING safety razor blades superbly. all kinds 2c. doz. net. J. H. SIMONS, cutter, 327A 6th ave. East, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE



# Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

George M. Kimball and Frank A. Day, trustees, have sold the two lots of land at the southeast and southwest corners of Commonwealth avenue and Naples road, containing respectively 15,941 square feet and 16,000 square feet, both lots being taxed for \$34,000. Each lot has a frontage on Commonwealth avenue of 125 feet, and the new owners, Messrs. Benjamin Snider and John Druker of Boston, intend at once to develop the land by erecting buildings suitable for the automobile industry. The transaction was negotiated through the office of Henry W. Savage, broker.

**SOUTH END REALTY SOLD**  
Mary C. Hardy has sold a parcel of improved real estate at 18 Tyler street, between Beach and Kneeland streets, to Mansud Koram, who conveyed to Mary Koram. It consists of a 3½-story brick house and 1470 square feet of land, all assessed for \$8100, of which \$5100 is land value.

Another sale was made by Sidney A. Willbur, owner of a parcel at 73 East Dedham street, near Harrison avenue. There are 5062 square feet of land assessed for \$4500, which was occupied by an old building until recently, when it was torn down. The buyer is Edward J. Ball.

**DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY**  
The property at 138 River street, adjoining a lot recently acquired by Lewis Sears, has passed to the Walter Baker Company, Ltd. There are several frame buildings and 60,882 square feet of land, extending through to the Neponset river, all taxed for \$8700, and the land carries \$4000 of that amount.

There is a large frame house and stable at 7 Greenville street, near Dudley street, that has been purchased by Minnie M. Soule from William M. Collins. The transfer includes 14,225 square feet of land, valued at \$7800; also a part of the \$13,300 assessment.

**SALE OF CAMBRIDGE ESTATE**  
The City Realty Company of Boston, has signed agreements for the purchase of property owned by F. R. and G. M. Vail of Arlington, located at 10 Chatham street, Cambridge. It consists of a cement apartment building, containing six suites of six rooms each, together with 6500 square feet of land, all assessed for \$20,000.

## FIREMEN'S ANNUAL ASSEMBLY HELD

Firemen and their guests to the number of 15,000 gathered in Mechanics hall Monday evening for the annual assembly. Among those present were Charles H. Cole, fire commissioner; John A. Mullin, fire chief; Samuel Abbott, superintendent of the protective department; John Grady and Peter F. McDonough, deputy chiefs.

Among chiefs of the fire departments from nearby cities and towns were: W. O. Arnold of Salem, E. D. Bartlett of Plymouth, N. E. Bunker of Cambridge, J. F. Boyden of Norwood, Henry E. Brennock of Cohasset, W. B. Cade of Wakefield, G. F. Cahoon of Swampscott, J. C. Cary of Lawrence, W. C. Davol of Fall River, W. E. Daniels of Natick, George A. Green, former chief of North Abington; T. W. Gowen, former chief of Malden; J. R. Hopkins of Somerville, George L. Johnson, former chief of Waltham; F. W. Manchester, former chief of Natick; T. F. Murnane of Fitchburg; J. C. Manuel, former chief of Natick; J. J. Williams of Quincy; W. B. Randlett of Newton, F. O. Whitmarsh of Braintree, and C. A. Judd, former fire commissioner of Waltham, and A. W. Kimball, superintendent of fire alarms of Hingham.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The passenger department of the New Haven road provided a special parlor car train from South station at 8 o'clock this morning for the Boston Opera Company en route to New Haven.

The motive power department of the Fitchburg division Boston & Maine road received at Charlestown yesterday from the New Haven road's Readville shops two Pacific type grasshopper battleship engines, which have been rebuilt for service between Boston and Rotterdam Junction.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road moved east from the Albany (N. Y.) freight terminal yesterday 1090 loaded freight cars, a record for this season.

Frank Davis, chief time-keeper for the New Haven, has added extra men to his regular force for making additional payroll to cover back time awarded engineers by the board of arbitration.

Fred Rand, general foreman of construction terminal division Boston & Maine road, has a force of carpenters installing express and passenger platforms in North station on Southern division tracks.

Saunders, bridge foreman in charge of Charles river drawbridge improvements for the Boston & Maine road, is installing air tanks on the work for the purpose of using compressed air for power on derricks.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine road is displaying a very attractive poster announcing their new theater trains from North station at midnight.

## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

**BOSTON (City Proper)**  
Louis Plunsky to Benjamin Peters et ux. E. Dedham st. q. 1. \$1.  
Hans K. Thomsen, intree, to Philip J. Feinberg, Revere and Myrtle sts. d. 1. \$4500.  
Philip J. Feinberg to Robert H. Ford, Revere and Myrtle sts. q. 1. \$1.  
Sidney A. Willbur to Edward J. Ball, E. Dedham st. q. 1. \$1.  
Ada T. Hayden to Sumner Robinson, Mt. Vernon st. q. 1. \$1.  
Edmund K. Thomas to Alfred Bowditch, Harrison av. q. 1. \$1.  
Alfred Bowditch to Nicolas Gannam et ux. Harrison av. q. 1. \$1.  
James H. Pickering to Edson B. Nuckolls, Massachusetts av. w. 1. \$1.  
Mary C. Hardy to Mansud Koram, Tyler st. q. 1. \$1.  
Mansud Koram to Mary Koram, Tyler st. w. 1. \$1.

**SOUTH BOSTON**  
Charles J. Hess to Edward J. Balfe, E. Sixth st. q. 1. \$1.  
Frederic W. Blase et al. to Charles J. Hess et ux. E. Sixth st. q. 1. \$1.  
Frederic W. Blase to John Antanavicius et ux. E. Sixth st. q. 1. \$1.  
Margaret A. Vold to Helen F. Jacob, II st. q. 1. \$1.

**EAST BOSTON**  
Benedetto Fichera to Carmine Bonello, Summer st. w. 1. \$1.

**ROXBURY**  
William M. Collins to Minnie M. Soule, Greenville st. q. 1. \$1.

**DORCHESTER**  
Brookline Cooperative Bank, mtgee. to Mark S. Kinston, Wrentham st. d. 1. \$2000.  
Jacob M. Taylor to William M. Ambler, Morse st. q. 1. \$1.  
Lewis Sears to Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., River st. and Neponset river, 2 p. 1. \$1.  
Frederic W. Blase et al. to City of Boston, Adams st. q. 1. \$10,500.  
Robert S. Elshy to Lea R. A. Mereth et ux. E. Sixth st. q. 1. \$1.  
Herbert O. Perkins to Koran C. Small, Messenger and Blumark sts. q. 1. \$1.  
Hanna Hagan to Henry J. Hansen, Dorchester av. q. 1. \$1.

**WEST ROXBURY**  
Herbert O. Perkins to Koran C. Small, Kiltredge st. q. 1. \$1.  
Frederick J. Hertel, Jr., to John H. O'Rourke, Willow st. q. 1. \$1.  
John H. O'Rourke to Ada T. Hayden, Willow st. q. 1. \$1.  
Ada T. Hayden to Frederick T. De Cock, Willow st. q. 1. \$1.  
Frederick J. Hertel, Jr., to John H. O'Rourke, Willow st. q. 1. \$1.  
John H. O'Rourke to Ada T. Hayden, Willow st. q. 1. \$1.  
William F. Holcombe to Ada T. Hayden, Willow st. q. 1. \$1.  
Ada T. Hayden to Frederick T. De Cock, Willow st. q. 1. \$1.

**MILLETOWN**  
William P. Martin to Mary M. McDonald, Charles St. pl. Charles St. pl. q. 1. \$1.  
William J. McNamara to Mary M. McDonald, Charles St. pl. Charles St. pl. q. 1. \$1.  
William J. McNamara to Mary M. McDonald, Charles St. pl. Charles St. pl. q. 1. \$1.  
William J. McNamara to Mary M. McDonald, Charles St. pl. Charles St. pl. q. 1. \$1.  
William J. McNamara to Mary M. McDonald, Charles St. pl. Charles St. pl. q. 1. \$1.

**HYDE PARK**  
Lucy A. Mackintosh to John J. Gallagher et ux. Prescott st. w. 1. \$1.  
Edwin C. Jenney, tr., Harris B. Hudson, Danvers av. q. 1. \$1.

**CHELSEA**  
Joseph B. Eversden to Charles Hitchins, Grove st. w. 1. \$1.

**REVERE**  
William W. Price et al. to John J. Mooney, Fenno st. d. 1. \$500.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:  
Granada av. 11, ward 23; John A. Harey, Frank M. Aldrich; frame dwelling.  
Rosenmont st. 41, ward 24; W. B. Rice, J. A. P. Carlson; frame dwelling.  
Dudley st. 706, ward 16; Smith est.; fire shop and offices.  
Washington st. 1061-1069, ward 12; Robert Treat Paine; alter stores.  
Hudson st. 25, ward 7; George Maloof et al.; alter stores and tenements.  
Salem st. 17, ward 6; est. of Geo. M. Rogers, Edw. L. Lawson; alter stores and tenements.

## SHOE MEN LEAVE CITY TO ATTEND TARIFF HEARING

Included in the delegation of representatives of the New England shoe and leather industry, who left Boston Monday night in order to appear before the hearings of the ways and means committee on tariff revision in Washington, are John S. Kent of Brockton, president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, and Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of that association and of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club; J. Franklin McElwain of Boston, P. J. Harney of Lynn, Col. John E. Maguire of Haverhill, Hovey E. Slayton of Manchester, N. H., Harry I. Thayer of Boston, H. Fred Lesh of Boston and Cecil Q. Adams of Boston.

With them are Milton H. French of Boston, president of the New England Shoe Wholesalers' Association; George Hutchinson of Boston, representing the National Shoe Wholesalers' Association, and Elmer J. Bliss of Boston, representing the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association. The National Shoe Retailers' Association will also be represented.

John F. Tobin, general president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, leaves for Washington today to appear before the committee in behalf of the organized workers in the industry.

**YARN MILL IS BOUGHT**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Allendale worst mills, a yarn plant at Allendale in North Providence, has been sold to Austin T. Levy of New York, who will continue to make worsted yarns.

**BOY SCOUTS PLAN BAND**  
DANVERS, Mass. — The Boy Scouts of this town have decided to organize a cornet band in connection with their organization.

## TOWN TO CONSIDER IMPROVING STREETS ON DISTRICT PLAN

WAKEFIELD, Mass. — What is considered a practical and comprehensive plan for highway improvement will be presented to the finance committee by the selectmen tomorrow night and will come up for the approval of the voters in March. The selectmen and O. H. Starkweather, town engineer, believe that in the period of seven years, over which it runs, it will do much to give Wakefield excellent suburban streets.

By the new plan the selectmen propose to spend \$210,000 over a period of seven years. This sum is nearly double what has been appropriated for a similar period in the past and yet only \$24,000 will enter the tax levy each year. The balance will be raised by bond issues of \$18,000, annually, together with the \$6000 annually paid by the Bay Street Railway Company as an excise tax. Proposals for this year amount to \$48,000 and for each succeeding year average \$30,000.

Leading points of the plan are to rebuild Main street from Melrose to Salem street, a distance of three miles, at a cost of \$36,000 in two years, at the same time providing a system of surface drainage to protect Crystal lake, the town reservoir, and to lay out the town in nine districts. The district plan will give each section an amount annually, proportionate to its mileage, and which in two years will put all roads in good condition.

## BRITISH FIRM WINS TWO SUITS AFTER 19 YEARS

After being 19 years before the Suffolk courts, the third trial of the suits of the Electric Welding Company, Ltd., of England against 19 Americans, ended yesterday in the superior court before Judge Fessenden with but two verdicts for the plaintiff.

The jury returned verdicts for the plaintiff against Frederick H. Prince, a Boston broker, for \$1000.82, and against Charles B. Lancaster of Newton for \$2935.21. The jury returned verdicts for the other 17 defendants.

The trial has lasted seven days. A feature was the testimony of William F. Hamilton of London, Eng., as to what the English law affecting the case was.

## COMPANY ASKS STOCK INCREASE

The Franklin Electric Light Company of Franklin, Mass., today asked the state board of gas and electric commissioners for authority to issue additional capital stock to the amount of \$20,000 for the purpose of paying off its floating indebtedness.

A petition was also received from the Marblehead municipal light department for authority to supply the electricity for heating purposes at a special rate of 5 cents per kilowatt hour.

**POSTAL PROGRESS LEAGUE MEET**  
Secretary-Treasurer James J. Cowles of the Postal Progress league has issued an open letter urging all members to attend the annual meeting of the league Thursday afternoon.

## NEW BILL PROPOSES TO GOVERN STOCK BOARDS

ALBANY, N. Y. — Assemblyman Cuvillier introduced today a bill to compel the incorporation of all stock exchanges within 90 days after the act goes into effect. These are to be under the control and supervision of the state superintendent of banks, who may refuse to approve the certificate of organization if it fails to conform to the requirements of the act.

State supervision and regulation of the New York stock exchange and other stock exchanges are advocated by Governor Sulzer in a message sent by him to the Legislature Monday.

To effect this he recommends the enactment of a group of laws at least one of which shall provide imprisonment as a penalty for its violation. These laws, the Governor says, should apply to certain practices shown to exist by the Pujol committee of Congress and other investigators.

"The testimony of some governors of the exchanges," Governor Sulzer says, "leaves no doubt in the minds of men of judgment that the exchanges have been either incapable or unwilling to devise measures that will effectively eradicate the evils. It is now the obvious duty of the state, it seems to me, to devise the remedies."

Among the measures which Governor Sulzer would have enacted into law are: A law to distinguish clearly, proper transactions of purchase and sale from those that are the result of combinations to raise or depress artificially the price of securities, without regard to their true value or legitimate supply and demand.

A law to prohibit brokers from selling backward and forward among themselves, blocks of a particular stock, with intent to deceive or prohibit brokers from selling their own account, the same stocks they have been ordered to buy for their

## SHIPPING NEWS

Completing a passage of two months from Copenhagen, the Danish steamer Dania, Captain Pedersen, arrived here today. She sailed Nov. 30, and was due here Dec. 17. On that day, however, she put back into Queenstown, with only one out of the four blades remaining on her propeller after striking an obstruction. Twenty-four days were consumed at Queenstown, waiting for a new propeller. Minor damage to deck fittings resulted from adverse conditions after leaving the Irish port.

Captain Pedersen said that when the propeller blades were lost, the craft started leaking through the stern pipe and a hole was cut through the bottom of the steamer into the ballast tank to let the water run out, thus preventing damage to the cargo. Half the freight was unloaded at Queenstown and the craft drydocked. On Jan. 16, the steel bulkheads on the lower bridge were torn away, a lifeboat smashed and other damage sustained.

Six vessels reached T wharf today from Cape Shore, all of them with large fares of fish. The Laverna was high liner with 103,700 pounds. Other arrivals were: James W. Parker 88,500 pounds, steamer Ripple 69,000, Alice 58,700, Lucania 71,000, James & Esther 13,300. The Parker also had 500 pounds of halibut and the Laverna had 900 pounds. Lucania had 500 pounds of halibut and 5000 pounds scrod. Dealers' prices per hundredweight follow: Steak cod \$7.50, market cod \$3, haddock \$4.25, pollock \$4, large hake \$6.75, medium hake \$4.25 and cusk \$3.50.

Dispelling rumors which have been current in marine circles for several days, that the new steamship Imperator would not be completed on schedule time, the Hamburg-American line announces that the big liner will leave Hamburg April 27 for a trial trip of eight days. The vessel will then leave for New York on the initial trip, according to schedule.

Two sugar-laden steamers reached the upper harbor today, the Times having 22,400 bags and the Nanna 10,000 bags. The Nanna, Captain Naro, came in from Cardenas, Cuba, after a rough passage. She was due Monday. The Times, Captain Pedersen, came in from Matanzas and Caibarien, Cuba, about two days ahead of time.

Sisal steamers, which formerly berthed tri-weekly at the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. pier, South Boston, from Mexico, are hereafter, it is announced, to make Plymouth their northern destination. The large cargoes of this fiber which the vessels have discharged at Boston have in the past been reshipped by rail to Plymouth. With the completion of a new dock and dredging operations at the latter port, the shipments are to go directly there. The British steamer Edenhall is expected to bring the first cargo to the new terminal and will dock about Feb. 11 from Progress.

Advices from Halifax, N. S., report the three-mast schooner Lavengro, Captain Muir, ready to sail for Santos, Brazil, with her cargo of 4843 tubs of dry fish, estimated to be worth \$60,000, one of the largest of its kind to leave Halifax for Brazil in recent years.

The Leyland liner Canadian, Captain Bullock, is expected to reach her berth at East Boston from Liverpool at 5 p. m. today, with nine cabin passengers and

a large cargo. The vessel was 100 miles east of Boston lightship at 8 o'clock this morning.

Cable advices to the White Star line state that the steamship Olympic will surely sail from Southampton and Cherbourg for New York on April 2 next as scheduled. Stories reporting the delay of her reentry into the transatlantic service are declared to be without foundation.

## PORT OF BOSTON

**Arrived**  
Str Dania (Dan), Pedersen, Copenhagen, via Leith and Queenstown.  
Str Belfast, Brown, Winterport, Port Land, Me.  
Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.  
Tug Tamqua, Isaksen, Philadelphia, twg bgs Pocopson, Buck Ridge and Manheim.  
Str Nanna (Nor), Naero, Havana.  
Tug Monocacy, Lloyd, Philadelphia, twg bgs Langhorne, Marion and Cumru.

**Cleared**  
Str Devonian (Br), Trant, Liverpool.  
Str Victorian (Br), Dickinson, Liverpool.  
Str Tuscan, Thacher, Philadelphia.  
Str Howard, Hudgins, Norfolk.  
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.  
Str Belfast, Brown, Winterport.

**Sailed**  
Tugs Plymouth, New York, twg bgs L & W C No's 7 and 6; Joshua Lovett, Newport News, twg bgs Alice, and Edith; Paoli, twg bg Strafford, Beverly; F E Richards, twg bgs R & L C No's 5, Newburyport, and 6, for Belfast; seh Grace A Martin, Norfolk.  
Strs Devonian (Br), Liverpool; Victorian (Br), do; Boston (Br), Yarmouth; Katabind, Charleston, S C, and Jacksonville; City of Columbus, Savannah; M M Harper, Lambers Point; Howard, Norfolk; Tuscan, Philadelphia; James S Whitney, New York; Penobscot, Seawall Point; Jos W Fordney, Baltimore; Everett, Seawall Point; tug Richmond, twg bgs Kentucky, Newport News, and Idaho, for Seawall Point. Tugs Irvington, Perth Amboy, twg bgs 780,785, and 794; Monocacy, twg bgs Langhorne, Newburyport, Marion, and Ephrata, for Portland; H S Nichols, Rockport, Mass. tug sloop Albert Baldwin, and lighter West End.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs City of Sydney, St Johns, N F and Halifax, N S; City of Montgomery, Savannah, Navaho, Georgetown, S C, and Wilmington, N C; Aras, Emden; Minneapolis, London and Southampton; Nueces, Mobile and Tampa.

## SOCIAL STUDENTS HEAR FROM THREE SPECIAL WORKERS

In the Boston School of Social Science meeting in Tremont Temple last night Dr. Brock White was chairman.

Arturo Giovannitti read his poem, "The Worker," written when he was in Salem jail.

Dr. Algonon Crapsey said human nature finds itself at greatest disadvantage in war and business. He came here in appearance in Boston. He was his first appearance from Brotherhood church, Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Agnes Ryan in a two-minute address declared that equal suffrage is a "movement to secure life, liberty and happiness for women."

## PRIMARY IS ON FOR CHARLESTOWN REPRESENTATIVE

A special primary election is being held in ward 3, Charlestown, today, to nominate candidates for the office of representative from the third Suffolk district to succeed the late Representative William J. Murray.

The candidates are former Senator Peter F. Tague, George J. Roe, Henry J. McLaughlin, George Mooney, William H. Winnett, Joseph Farren and Edward J. Coughlin. James L. Hourihan is the only candidate for the Republican nomination. The ward is Democratic.

## FEDERAL COURT BUILDING URGED

Construction of a new federal building in Boston to be occupied by the United States courts and the sub-treasury is proposed by Postmaster Mansfield, as a way to provide adequate quarters for the ever-increasing business of the Boston post department. The plan is to have the postoffice occupy the entire federal building in Postoffice square, which now contains the other branches of the government's service.

The parcel post system has crowded out several of the departments of the postoffice, and further changes are to be made.

**BOOKS ADDED TO LAW LIBRARY**  
SPOKANE, Wash. — About 300 new books have been added to the law library of Gonzaga University in the last few months.

**SENATE AGREES TO BOND BILL**  
OTTAWA, Ont. — In the Senate the government obtained final legislative action on the bill to enable it to buy Grand Trunk Pacific bonds.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance notices and is subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

**EASTBOUND**  
Sailings from New York  
Calabria, for Naples, Jan. 28  
Nordana, for Rotterdam, Jan. 28  
Vanderland, for Antwerp via Dover, Jan. 28  
La Savoie, for Havre, Jan. 28  
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg, Jan. 28  
Anconia, for Naples, Jan. 28  
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen, for Mediterranean ports, Jan. 28  
Saxonic, for London, Jan. 28  
Minneapolis, for London, Jan. 28  
New York, for Southampton, Jan. 28  
Sant Anna, for Mediterranean ports, Jan. 28  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, Jan. 28  
Ryndam, for Rotterdam, Jan. 28  
Lapland, for Antwerp via Dover, Jan. 28  
Barbarossa, for Bremen, Jan. 28  
Celtic, for Liverpool, Jan. 28  
La Touraine, for Havre, Jan. 28  
Oscar II., for Copenhagen, Jan. 28  
President Lincoln, for Hamburg, Jan. 28  
Saxonic, for London, Jan. 28  
Cameronia, for Glasgow, Jan. 28  
Duen di Genova, for Naples and Genoa, Jan. 28  
Florida, for Havre, Jan. 28  
Martha Washington, for Mediterranean ports, Jan. 28  
Mendoza, for Naples, Jan. 28  
Minneapolis, for London, Jan. 28  
Oceanic, for Southampton, Jan. 28  
Rochambeau, for Havre, Jan. 28  
Russia, for Rotterdam, Jan. 28  
Potsdam, for Rotterdam, Jan. 28  
Anconia, for Mediterranean ports, Jan. 28  
Kronland, for Antwerp via Dover, Jan. 28  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, Jan. 28  
Titania, for Mediterranean ports, Jan. 28  
La Touraine, for Havre, Jan. 28  
Seydlitz, for Bremen, Jan. 28  
Volturno, for Rotterdam, Jan. 28  
Kronland, for Antwerp via Dover, Jan. 28  
Berlin, for Mediterranean ports, Jan. 28  
California, for Glasgow, Jan. 28  
Carnegie, for Liverpool, Jan. 28  
Tacoma, for Mediterranean ports, Jan. 28  
Minneapolis, for London, Jan. 28  
Philadelphia, for Southampton, Jan. 28  
Sailings from Boston  
Pretorian, for Glasgow, Jan. 28  
Canopic, for Mediterranean ports, Jan. 28  
Canopia, for Liverpool, Jan. 28  
Canopia, for Liverpool, Jan. 28  
Arabic, for Liverpool, Jan. 28  
Carnegie, for Glasgow, Jan. 28  
Carnegie, for Glasgow, Jan. 28  
Winifredia, for Liverpool, Jan. 28  
Numidian, for Glasgow, Jan. 28  
Sailings from Philadelphia  
Marquette, for Antwerp, Jan. 28  
Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg, Jan. 28  
Anconia, for Mediterranean ports, Jan. 28  
Canopia, for Liverpool, Jan. 28  
Haverford, for Liverpool, Jan. 28  
Stannula, for Mediterranean ports, Jan. 28  
Grand Waldersee, for Hamburg, Jan. 28  
Montion, for Antwerp, Jan. 28  
Sailings from Portland, Me.  
Dominion, for Liverpool, Jan. 28  
Scandinavian, for Glasgow, Jan. 28  
Ionian, for Glasgow, Jan. 28  
Canada, for Liverpool, Jan. 28  
Sailings from St. John, N. S.  
Royal Edward, for Bristol, Jan. 28  
Sailings from St. John  
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool, Jan. 28  
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool, Jan. 28  
Sailings from Montreal  
All sailings from St. John, Halifax or Portland, Me., during winter.

### WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco  
Chiro Maru, for Hongkong, Feb. 1  
Aorangi, for Sydney, Feb. 5  
Fretline, for Hongkong, Feb. 5  
Sherman, for Manila, Feb. 12  
Nile, for Hongkong, Feb. 12  
Bononia, for Hongkong, Feb. 12  
Wilhelmina, for Sydney, Feb. 12  
Mongolia, for Hongkong, Feb. 12  
Hemolung, for Honolulu, Feb. 12  
Nippon Maru, for Honolulu, Feb. 12  
Sierra, for Sydney, Feb. 25  
Sailings from Seattle  
Polestar, for Manila, Jan. 29  
Awa Maru, for Hongkong, Feb. 1  
Orester, for Manila, Feb. 15  
Cyprus, for Manila, Feb. 18  
Empress of India, for Hongkong, Feb. 19  
Makura, for Sydney, Feb. 19  
Sado Maru, for Hongkong, Feb. 25  
Sailings from Yokohama  
Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong, Feb. 4  
Panama Maru, for Hongkong, Feb. 18  
Sailings from Vancouver  
Empress of India, for Hongkong, Feb. 19  
Makura, for Sydney, Feb. 19  
Sailings from Honolulu  
Korea, for San Francisco, Feb. 4  
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma, Feb. 8  
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver, Feb. 8  
Inaba Maru, for Seattle, Feb. 11  
Shinryo Maru, for San Francisco, Feb. 11  
Siberia, for San Francisco, Feb. 18  
Chileno Maru, for Tacoma, Feb. 20  
China, for San Francisco, Feb. 25  
Shizuka Maru, for Seattle, Feb. 25  
Sailings from Yokohama  
Sado Maru, for Seattle, Jan. 29  
Tosyo Maru, for San Francisco, Feb. 1  
Seattle Maru, for Seattle, Feb. 1  
Persia, for San Francisco, Feb. 8  
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle, Feb. 12  
Korea, for San Francisco, Feb. 12  
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver, Feb. 12  
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma, Feb. 19  
Shinryo Maru, for San Francisco, Feb. 25  
Inaba Maru, for Seattle, Feb. 25  
Sailings from San Francisco  
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco, Jan. 28  
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco, Jan. 28  
Hemolung, for San Francisco, Feb. 5  
Sierra, for San Francisco, Feb. 8  
Tosyo Maru, for San Francisco, Feb. 11  
Lurline, for San Francisco, Feb. 18  
Persia, for San Francisco, Feb. 18  
Ventura, for San Francisco, Feb. 18  
Korea, for San Francisco, Feb. 25  
Zelandia, for Vancouver, Feb. 25  
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco, Feb. 25  
Sailings from Sydney  
Ventura, for San Francisco, Feb. 8  
Zelandia, for Vancouver, Feb. 19  
Makura, for San Francisco, Feb. 22  
Carries United States mail.

### Transatlantic Sailings

**WESTBOUND**  
Sailings from San Francisco  
Chiro Maru, for Hongkong, Feb. 1  
Aorangi, for Sydney, Feb. 5  
Fretline, for Hongkong, Feb. 5  
Sherman, for Manila, Feb. 12  
Nile, for Hongkong, Feb. 12  
Bononia, for Hongkong, Feb. 12  
Wilhelmina, for Sydney, Feb. 12  
Mongolia, for Hongkong, Feb. 12  
Hemolung, for Honolulu, Feb. 12  
Nippon Maru, for Honolulu, Feb. 12  
Sierra, for Sydney, Feb. 25  
Sailings from Seattle  
Polestar, for Manila, Jan. 29  
Awa Maru, for Hongkong, Feb. 1  
Orester, for Manila, Feb. 15  
Cyprus, for Manila, Feb. 18  
Empress of India, for Hongkong, Feb. 19  
Makura, for Sydney, Feb. 19  
Sado Maru, for Hongkong, Feb. 25  
Sailings from Yokohama  
Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong, Feb. 4  
Panama Maru, for Hongkong, Feb. 18  
Sailings from Vancouver  
Empress of India, for Hongkong, Feb. 19  
Makura, for Sydney, Feb. 19  
Sailings from Honolulu  
Korea, for San Francisco, Feb. 4  
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma, Feb. 8  
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver, Feb. 8  
Inaba Maru, for Seattle, Feb. 11  
Shinryo Maru, for San Francisco, Feb. 11  
Siberia, for San Francisco, Feb. 18  
Chileno Maru, for Tacoma, Feb. 20  
China, for San Francisco, Feb. 25  
Shizuka Maru, for Seattle, Feb. 25  
Sailings from Yokohama  
Sado Maru, for Seattle, Jan. 29  
Tosyo Maru, for San Francisco, Feb. 1  
Seattle Maru, for Seattle, Feb. 1  
Persia, for San Francisco, Feb. 8  
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle, Feb. 12  
Korea, for San Francisco, Feb. 12  
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver, Feb. 12  
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma, Feb. 19  
Shinryo Maru, for San Francisco, Feb. 25  
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Sailings from San Francisco  
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco, Jan. 28  
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco, Jan. 28  
Hemolung, for San Francisco, Feb. 5  
Sierra, for San Francisco, Feb. 8  
Tosyo Maru, for San Francisco, Feb. 11  
Lurline, for San Francisco, Feb. 18  
Persia, for San Francisco, Feb. 18  
Ventura, for San Francisco, Feb. 18  
Korea, for San Francisco, Feb. 25  
Zelandia, for Vancouver, Feb. 25  
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco, Feb. 25  
Sailings from Sydney  
Ventura, for San Francisco, Feb. 8  
Zelandia, for Vancouver, Feb. 19  
Makura, for San Francisco, Feb. 22  
Carries United States mail.

### Transatlantic Sailings

**WESTBOUND**  
Sailings from San Francisco  
Ch



# World's Latest Financial News

## SPECIALTY ISSUES HAVE GOOD GAINS ON THE EXCHANGES

International Harvester and American Can Features of the Trading in New York—General Tone Better

## LONDON IS QUIET

International Harvester common and preferred and the American Can issues were features of the New York market during the early trading today. These stocks had good gains, the advances over last night's closing prices amounting to several points for each.

The general tone of the market was stronger and business was more active. Buying of the standard issues was not aggressive, but there were good gains for Reading, Union Pacific and Steel during the early part of the session. Colorado Fuel developed considerable strength. The market was strongest at the end of the first half hour.

Fluctuations of local stocks were small. International Harvester opened up 1/4 at 109, and advanced 3 points further. The preferred was unchanged at the opening at 114 1/2, and improved to 116 during the early part of the session. American Can opened up 1/2 at 34 1/2, and sold above 36. The preferred was up a point at 121 at the opening, and advanced above 123.

Gains of a point or more were made by Steel, Reading, Union Pacific, Colorado Fuel, Pittsburgh Coal preferred, American Locomotive, "Soo," Bethlehem Steel and Consolidated Gas.

The New York traction issues came into prominence during the forenoon. Brooklyn Rapid Transit opened up 1/2 at 90 1/2, and advanced a point further. Interborough preferred was up 1/2 at the opening at 62 1/2, and rose to 64 before midday. Business was quiet and prices somewhat under the best at midday.

Grainly unchanged on the local board at 69, and advanced nearly a point further. Butte & Superior opened unchanged at 34, and advanced to 34 1/2. Boston Elevated and United Fruit were easier.

Prices continued to move upward in the early afternoon. Stocks at the beginning of the last hour were at new high points for the day. Further improvement was noted particularly in Can. Amalgamated, Smelting, International Paper and Southern Pacific. On the local exchange Superior Copper and Mohawk were strong.

LONDON—While the feeling at the close was better there was a disposition on the part of traders to wait for further Balkan developments. However it was the consensus of dealers that prices for securities had declined more than enough. Gilt-edged investments had a harder tone and there was repurchasing of home railways.

American railway issues and Canadian Pacific were in good demand at the official close, and were at the best prices of the session. Rain checked transactions on the curb.

Foreigners and mines firm in spots in spite of selling orders from the bourses.

At Paris there was considerable discussion over the £10,000,000 Morocco loan.

The rubber group was inclined to sag on the results of the auction sales of the staple.

Rio Tinto unchanged at 72. Continental bourses irregular.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange the market was dull. Copper up 1/2 c. Tin advanced 3/4 c. in the bid. Quotations: Copper, spot and Jan., 15.50; bid Feb., 15.50; 15.50; Mar. and Apr., 15.37 1/2; 15.90. Lead, 4.25; 4.37; spelter, 7 1/2; 7.15; tin, 49.00; 50.

## THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight; Wednesday probably fair; moderate winds, generally westerly.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; moderate winds, mostly west and northwest.

The storm that was central over Maine yesterday morning is now central over Newfoundland. The one that was central over Georgia is now central off the coast south of North Carolina. Another storm which has developed during the last 24 hours is now central over Illinois. It is causing unsettled weather with light snow in the lake region. Zero temperatures were reported from Minnesota and Wisconsin, and freezing temperatures extend as far south as southern Alabama.

TEMPERATURE TODAY  
8 a. m. .... 27.12 noon ..... 34  
Average temperature yesterday, 42.12.

IN OTHER CITIES  
(Maximum) (Minimum)  
New York ..... 44 (Portland, Me.) ..... 46  
Washington ..... 46 (Albany) ..... 40  
Buffalo ..... 32 (Pittsburgh) ..... 32  
Chicago ..... 32 (Des Moines) ..... 26  
Philadelphia ..... 40 (Cleveland) ..... 32  
Kansas City ..... 30 (Denver) ..... 32  
Jacksonville ..... 74 (St. Louis) ..... 30  
San Francisco ..... 62

ALMANAC FOR TODAY  
Sun rises ..... 7:02 High water, ..... 4:29  
Sun sets ..... 4:59 3:40 a. m., 4:07 p. m.  
Length of day ..... 9:57

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Allis-Chalmers 3 pds.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
Amalgamated	37 1/2	38	37 1/2	37 3/4
Am Best Sugar	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	34 3/4
Am Can	121	122	121	121 1/2
Am Can pf.	53	53	53	53
Am Cotton Oil	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Am Ice	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am Lined Oil	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Loco	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am Smelting	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Am Sugar	116	116 1/2	116	116 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	116	116 1/2	116	116 1/2
Am T & T	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Am Woolen	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am Writing Pa. pf.	31	31	31	31
Amalgamated	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Atchafalaya	102	102	102	102
Atchafalaya pf.	102	102	102	102
At Coast Line	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Baldwin Loco	49	49	49	49
Baldwin Loco pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
B & O	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Beth Steel	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
B R T	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Cal Petrol	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Can Pacific	241 1/2	242 1/2	240 1/2	241 1/2
Cent Leather	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Ches & Ohio	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
C C & S L	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Chl & Gt	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chl & Gt pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Chl M & St P	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Chl & N West	136 1/2	137	136 1/2	137
Chino	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Col Fuel	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Con Gas	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Corn Prod	13	13 1/2	13	13 1/2
Dover pf.	38	38	38	38
Erie	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Erie pf.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Gen Electric	142	142	141 1/2	142
Goodrich	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Goldfield	2	2	2	2
Gt Nor	128	128	128	128
Gt Nor pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Gug Ex	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Harvester	109	109	109	109 1/2
Harvester pf.	114 1/2	115	114 1/2	114 1/2
Helm Co	175	175	175	175
Illinois Cent.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Inspiration	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Inter-Met	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Inter-Met pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Int Paper	11	11	11	11
Int Paper pf.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Int Pump	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Kan City So	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Lack Steel	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Lack Steel pf.	163	163 1/2	162 1/2	163 1/2
L & N	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
L & N pf.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
May Co	74	74	74	74
Mex Petrol	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Miami	24	24	24	24
M S M & S Etc	139 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	140 1/2
Mo Pac	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Nevada Con	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
N Y C & H	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	25
N Y C & H pf.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Nat Enameling	92	92	92	92
N Y Central	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
N Y C & H	128	128	128	128
Northern Pac.	80 1/2	81	80 1/2	81
Northern Pac. pf.	119	119 1/2	119	119 1/2
Norfolk & Western	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Omaha & Western	32	32	32	32
Pacific Mail	30	30	30	30
Pacific Tel	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Pennsylvania	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2
Peoples Gas	114 1/2	115	114 1/2	115
Pittsburgh	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pf.	73	73 1/2	73	73 1/2
Pittsburgh Steel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Ray Co	163 1/2	164 1/2	163 1/2	164 1/2
Reading	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Rock Island	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Rock Island pf.	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Seaboard A L	19 1/2	20	19 1/2	20
Seaboard A L pf.	48	48 1/2	48	48 1/2
Seaboard A L pf.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Seaboard A L pf.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Southern Pac.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Southern Ry	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Southern Ry pf.	80	80	80	80
St L & S F	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
St L & S F pf.	18	18	18	18
Tennessee Copper	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
Texas Co	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Third Ave	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
T S L & W	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Twin City R T	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Underwood	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Union Bag & P	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Union Pacific	159 1/2	160 1/2	159 1/2	160 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U S Inv pf.	61	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Utah	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
U S Cast Iron Pipe	15	15	15	15
U S Realty & C L	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
U S Rubber	66	66 1/2	66	66 1/2
U S Rubber pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
U S Steel	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
U S Steel pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
U S Steel pf.	54	54	54	54
U S Steel pf.	44	44	44	44
U S Steel pf.	74	74	74	74
U S Steel pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
U S Steel pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2

## STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York is computed. The excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted part of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess or actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserve in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against government deposits. The table follows:

	Legal	Actual	Jan 25 Jan 18
Union	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Old Boston	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
New England	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Fourth Atlantic	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Second	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Shawmut	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Commerce	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Westchester	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Bay State	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
First	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Security	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Commercial	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Average	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2

## PRODUCE

### Arrivals

Str Indian, from Norfolk, with 300 bush peanuts 100 bxs grape fruit.

Str H. M. Whitney, from New York, brought 8 bbls potatoes 23 bxs grape fruit 22 bxs oranges 33 bxs raisins 20 bxs figs 1581 bxs macaroni.

Str James S. Whitney, from New York, brought 50 bags beans 78 bxs grape fruit 8 bxs oranges 110 bxs dates 644 bxs macaroni.

## PROVISIONS

### Boston Receipts

Apples 2077 bbls 1 bx, cranberries 13 bbls, strawberries 9 ref. Florida oranges 4547 bxs, California oranges 1152 bxs, raisins 4000 bxs, figs 20 bxs, dates 11300 bxs, peanuts 300 bags, potatoes 11300 bush, sweet potatoes 50 bbls, onions 1000 bush.

Flour—Spring patents \$4.75 to \$5.10, winter patents \$5.35 to \$5.65, Kansas in sacks \$4.20 to \$4.70, winter straight \$5.10 to \$5.35, winter cakes \$4.80 to \$5.10, spring clears in sacks \$3.85 to \$4.40.

Millfeed—Spring bran \$24 to \$24.50, winter bran \$25 to \$25.50, red dog \$30, middlings \$24.25 to \$28, cottonseed meal \$31.10 at \$31.60, mixed feed \$24 to \$28.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow 50 1/2 c. No. 3 yellow 58 1/2 c. yellow 58 c. No. 2 yellow 58 1/2 c. yellow 58 1/2 c. No. 3 yellow 58 1/2 c. yellow 58 1/2 c.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white 41 1/2 c. No. 2 clipped white 40 1/2 c. No. 3 clipped white 40 1/2 c. No. 4 clipped white 40 1/2 c. No. 5 clipped white 40 1/2 c. No. 6 clipped white 40 1/2 c. No. 7 clipped white 40 1/2 c. No. 8 clipped white 40 1/2 c. No. 9 clipped white 40 1/2 c. No. 10 clipped white 40 1/2 c.

Hay—Choice \$22 to \$25, No. 1 \$21 to \$22, No. 2 \$20 to \$21, No. 3 \$19 to \$20, No. 4 \$18 to \$19, No. 5 \$17 to \$18, No. 6 \$16 to \$17, No. 7 \$15 to \$16, No. 8 \$14 to \$15, No. 9 \$13 to \$14, No. 10 \$12 to \$13.

Straw—Oat \$13 to \$15, ry \$20 to \$25, 28 c. extra, 29 c. extra, 30 c. extra, 31 c. extra, 32 c. extra, 33 c. extra, 34 c. extra, 35 c. extra, 36 c. extra, 37 c. extra, 38 c. extra, 39 c. extra, 40 c. extra.

Butter—Northern creamery 34 to 35 c. western, best 33 1/2 to 34 c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu. \$2.50 to \$2.55; California small white \$3.30 to \$3.35; yellow eyes, best, \$2.50 to \$2.60; red kidney, \$2.60 to \$2.65.

Commeal—Bag meal \$1.13 to \$1.15, granulated \$3.45, bolted \$3.40.

Lard—Pure, in tierces, 11 1/2 c.; rendered, 13 c.; loose raw leaf, 13 c.

Potatoes—Maine, 2-bu bag, \$1.50 to \$1.60; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per bskt, \$1.05 to \$1.25.

Onions—Native, per bu box, 65 to 75 c.; Connecticut valley, per 100-lb bag, 60 to 90 c.; Spanish, per case, \$2.25 to \$2.35.

Fruit—Per bbl, \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Apples—Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$8 to \$9 (late varieties); per crate, \$2.50 to \$3.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations: Crystal domes, 7.10 c.; eagle tablets, 4.75 c.; cubes, 4.65 c.; cut loaf, 5.50 c.; crushed, 4.60 c.; XXXX powdered, 4.75 c.; granulated, fine, 4.60 c.; and 100-lb bags, 4.60 c.; granulated, 25-lb bags and under, 4.65 to 4.70 c.; diamond A, 4.60 c.; Ontario A, 4.40 c.; empire A, 4.40 c.; extra Cs, 4.15 to 4.35 c.; yellow Cs, 4.60 c.

Sugar—Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated, fine, 4.60 c.; and 100-lb bags, 4.75 c.; granulated, 25-lb bags and under, 5.05 to 5.25 c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS  
PHILADELPHIA—American Rys 40%, Cambria Steel







# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## SPANISH POLITICAL CRISIS IS CENTERED ABOUT SENOR MAURA

King's Choice of Liberals Instead of Conservative Party, as Expected by the Latter, Caused Trouble

### LETTER IS QUOTED

(Special to the Monitor)  
MADRID, Spain.—The political crisis precipitated by the decision of Senor Maura, the Conservative leader, to retire from politics still remains acute. The Conservative senators and deputies who assembled recently in the Senate for the purpose of reorganizing the party have drawn up an open letter to Senor Maura assuring him of the solidarity of the party and earnestly begging him to reconsider his decision to retire.

How far Senor Maura is likely to be influenced by this evidence of support it is hard to say. The Spanish Conservative party has for some time exhibited a unity of action which, whilst more often found in the party in opposition than in power, is distinctly rare in either party, or in any party in Spain, and Senor Maura's action, with its immediate disintegrating tendencies, is viewed with dismay by conservative Spain.

### Crisis Explained

The events which led up to the present crisis are distinctly interesting. When Count Romanones assumed office, after the assassination of Senor Canalejas last November, he received practically the support of all parties on the tacit understanding that when the budget and the treaty with France had been disposed of the whole position should be left before the King and that he should then have the opportunity of deciding which party he should request to take on the government of the country.

No doubt the Conservatives were nearly certain that Senor Maura would be asked to form a cabinet and that the advent of the Conservative party into power was almost assured. When the King, therefore, decided to continue the Liberals in power and requested Count Romanones to reconstruct his cabinet the disappointment in the Conservative ranks was acute.

In his open letter to his friend, General Aznaraga, which is likely to become a historical document, Senor Maura sets forth those principles which, had he been called to power, he would have endeavored to put into practice. He contends that since the reign of Alfonso XII, the constitution and privileges of the crown have been steadily encroached upon by the Liberal and Republican parties. He deprecates strongly the unnatural alliance of these two parties and declares that by means of blocs and campaigns in the press and on the platforms the Liberal and Republican parties have worked steadily to the detriment of the crown and also of the public welfare.

### Only Two Courses Open

In the opinion of Senor Maura all this happened contrary to the public will and that for several years past disorganization has everywhere been on the increase and he declares that only two courses are open to the crown, either to persist in the approval of the present system, in which case the actual government should remain in power until a new Conservative body, capable of alternating on the same lines with the Liberal party, has been formed, or to rectify the present system, in which case Conservatives should be called to power and maintained there until a reformed Liberal party, worthy of alternating on constitutional lines, has been formed.

As might be expected, both the Liberal and Republican parties regard the attitude of the Conservatives as simply the result of a bitter disappointment at not being called to power as they had evidently expected to be. Political crises in Spain are of so frequent occurrence, and are generally of so little real importance, that it is hard to take a serious view of the present tangle. But the Conservative element in Spain is a distinctly strong one; and the present tendency of the party to retire from active participation in politics clearly cannot be persisted in unless a large section of the nation is to remain unrepresented in the Cortez. Such a state of things, notwithstanding the present popularity of the crown, would be a distinct gain to the, at present by no means strong, Republican party in the kingdom.

## GARMENTS FOR AUSTRALIA'S ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)  
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The weekly output of garments for the Australian army at the federal clothing factory is at present from 1800 to 2000 breeches, 1000 shirts and 650 greatcoats. When the factory is completed there will be 300 electrical sewing machines at work, capable of doubling the present output. At present there are 350 hands employed, of whom 300 are girls earning from 22s. 6d. to 35s. per week of 48 hours. The men receive £3 2s. 6d. to £3 a week as cutters and pressers.

## SIR CHARLES MACARA ON COTTON'S FUTURE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—In a letter issued to the press, advance copies of which have been received by The Christian Science Monitor, Sir Charles Macara, president of the International Cotton Federation, expressed his thanks for the way in which the proceedings of the International Cotton Congress, recently held in Egypt, were reported. A full account of this congress, it will be remembered, forwarded by the Monitor special correspondent in Cairo, appeared in the Monitor.

"These notices," says Sir Charles Macara, "have aroused much interest, and conclusively demonstrate that the possibility of an early and improved extension in the Egyptian cotton crop may be expected, especially in view of the splendid work that is being carried on by Lord Kitchener and the official Egyptian department dealing with agriculture."

### Development Is Aim

"The principal aims of the federation," Sir Charles continues, "are to develop the existing cotton fields, opening up new ones in many parts of the world where this can be generally successful, to improve the quality of the cotton, and to remove abuses in the handling and marketing of the world's cotton crop. These aims, it is obvious, are quite as much in the interest of the work people as the employers." It could not be too fully realized by the former that everything has been done at a great personal sacrifice both of time and money, to remedy evils which undoubtedly caused friction in the carrying on of the industry.

Sir Charles then goes on to say that at the beginning of last November he met Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Reginald Wingate, the sirdar, who gave him a most cordial invitation to visit the Sudan, but that having already devoted as much time as he could possibly afford to Egypt, he was reluctantly compelled to decline an invitation which under other circumstances he would have been delighted to accept. In consultation, however, with his colleagues on the international committee, it was decided that Sir Charles, the secretary of the International Cotton Federation, should proceed to the Sudan.

This commission Mr. Schmidt, it appears, undertook with great success, and a full report of his visit, Sir Charles states, will appear in the report of the Egyptian cotton congress, which is shortly to be issued, and he meanwhile

commends to the notice of the press Mr. Schmidt's preliminary report, on the Sudan, a copy of which has been received with Sir Charles' letter.

### Arno Schmidt Praised

Mr. Schmidt has a most extensive knowledge of the cotton fields of the world, having gained this in prosecution of his work as secretary on his visits to America, India and Egypt; and in the course of a most interesting report, in the form of a long letter to Sir Charles Macara, he gives a description of his recent visit to the Sudan.

"At Khartoum," he says, "I discussed with Sir Reginald Wingate, the Governor-General and sirdar, and other prominent officials, the problems of cotton cultivation in the Sudan. I am of opinion that the government are recognizing that the cotton crop is the one crop on which the future of the Sudan depends, and the officials are paying the keenest attention to the efforts made in the various parts of the Sudan to increase the cotton crop."

"Some people," Mr. Schmidt continues, "maintain that the population of the Sudan would not be sufficient to work cotton plantations on a large scale. From my own observations, and from the statements of high officials who are constantly traveling through the Sudan, I know that there are an abundant number of boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 to be found in every village, and consequently in a few years' time (that is when the large scheme will at its earliest come into operation) the population of the Sudan will have increased very considerably. I am assured that there would be no difficulty in finding sufficient people to work the proposed additional test farms."

In concluding his letter, Mr. Schmidt says:

"Considering the large amount of money already spent by the Egyptian government in the development of the Sudan, and that further expenditure is to be curtailed, it is high time that Great Britain recognized the responsibility of her partnership, and contributed funds towards the building of the irrigation works and railways, especially as she will benefit equally with the Sudan. Without the investment of capital in the execution of the proposed works there will be stagnation and retrogression. It is beyond doubt that the Gezira and other parts of the Sudan are capable of producing first-class cotton."



(Copyright by P. Dietrich)  
*Delegates of the International Cotton Federation examining cotton fields in Egypt*

From left to right—Sir Charles Macara, Abaza Bey (third from left), honorary secretary of the reception committee, M. Schanz, prominent German cotton spinner, Arno Schmidt, secretary of the cotton federation.

## M. FALLIERES' TERM OVER FEB. 18

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS.—There is an article of the French constitution which prescribes that the election of a President shall take place one month before the expiry of the term of office of the actual President. Feb. 18 is the date on which M. Fallieres' term of office ends, and the decree issued convoked the Senate and Chamber to meet on Jan. 17 for the purpose of electing his successor. The bureau of the National Assembly consisted of the president, vice-presidents and secretaries of the Senate. The function of the president of the Senate at the election of the new President was to preside over the National Assembly and to inform the new President of the republic of his election. It is customary for the latter at once to return to Paris and visit the retiring President at the Elysee.

## WAGES OF MINERS TO BE INCREASED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—It was decided at a further meeting of the miners' conciliation board for the federated area, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, to grant the miners' demands for an increase of 5 per cent on their wages. The demand is due to the steady and continuous rise in the sale price of coal, and in the increasing quantity of the output.

The number of workers affected by the decision of the board is 400,000, working underground and on the surface of the pits. The rise in the wage aggregate per week will amount to £25,000. Miners' wages are now at the same percentage as in 1908, the highest point reached since the formation of the conciliation board.

## N. S. W. IMPORTS RISE 19.2 PER CENT

(Special to the Monitor)  
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—According to the latest statistics, the imports from overseas into the state of New South Wales increased, during the 10 months of 1912 to the end of October, £4,322,000, or 19.2 per cent, which is a very striking rate of expansion. These imports included \$708,495 in gold.

The exports, on the other hand, have exhibited much greater irregularity, and the increase on the 10 months has been only £1,641,321, or 7 per cent; while in 1911 the exports exceeded the imports by £1,077,894, in 1912 the imports were in excess to the amount of £1,602,982. The major part of the increase in the exports has, however, been covered by the larger export of gold, which for the 10 months of 1912 reached £3,859,958, as compared with £2,606,185 in 1911.

## CALCUTTA KEEPS ST. ANDREW'S DAY

(Special to the Monitor)  
CALCUTTA, India.—The annual St. Andrew's day dinner in Calcutta is an event of no little importance from the social point of view, and the recent gathering was no exception to the rule, being graced by the presence of Lord Carmichael, Governor of Bengal, who made one of his admirable speeches.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the function, however, was the invitation of two distinguished members of the Indian community, and the Bengal, commenting on their presence at the dinner, remarks that the Scotsmen of Calcutta have responded to the spirit of the times.

## JAMAICAN GOVERNOR CALLED TO BRITAIN FOR HIGH POSITION

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—Sir Sydney Olivier, K. C. M. G., has already made his reputation in his association with the colonial office and his tenure of the governorship of Jamaica since 1907 has only added to his prestige as an able administrator. His recent appointment as permanent secretary of the board of agriculture and fisheries foreshadows developments in that department, and though his loss as a brilliant colonial official and a most popular Governor will be deplored in the West Indies, the government are to be congratulated in having secured the services of a man of such broad experience. Sir Sydney Olivier is a Socialist in politics and is known as a frequent contributor to reviews on the subjects of art, socialism and economics. He is also the author of "Poems and Parodies," published in 1881.



(Copyright, "Camera Portrait" by Hoppe)  
SIR SIDNEY OLIVIER  
The new permanent secretary of the board of agriculture and fisheries

## SARDINE FACTORIES IN FRANCE IDLE AND AFFECT 50,000 MEN

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—The closing of 116 sardine factories in Brittany is opening the public's eyes to the extent of the influence of labor union leaders in the rural districts of France. It is due to the agitation started by these leaders that the sardine fishers have set themselves against certain improvements which their employers wished to inaugurate, improvements which it was to their own interest to adopt.

Several years ago the sardine fishers demanded a rise in wages. This was granted, on the condition that they should use a certain type of net, instead of the old-fashioned sort they had been accustomed to. This new type has been in use by the fishermen of other countries, who had proved that it caught more fish than the antiquated kind.

At first, the Brittany fishermen were willing to make the change, but the leaders of their unions told them that the larger the annual haul of fish, the lower the prices would fall, and their wages would suffer in consequence. This was untrue, as in 1897, when nearly 90,000,000 pounds of sardines were caught, the total earnings of the fishers were nearly \$4,000,000, and in 1902, when only 16,500,000 pounds of fish were caught, the earnings amounted to some \$1,300,000.

But the labor leaders were able to control the fishermen so thoroughly that the heads of the factories were compelled to yield. The leaders were not contented with that. They secured a decree from the government, forbidding the use of the new nets. The factory employers have done everything in their power to have this decree repealed, but to no effect. They have now come to the conclusion that they cannot make sufficient profit under the present system, and so they have closed their factories. They say that they will not reopen them until the ministerial decree is changed, and, if it is not changed, they will definitely retire from the business. Some 50,000 men are, in consequence, out of work.

**DEFENSE OF NEW ZEALAND**  
(Special to the Monitor)  
WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The defense department has compiled a return which shows that up to November last there was a total of 61,797 senior cadets and that the number of territorials registered only amounted to 302. Refusals to take the oath amounted to an exceedingly small percentage.

## WELSH BILL DEBATE FOLLOWS HOME RULE

(Special to the Monitor)  
WESTMINSTER.—The question of the thinness of attendance of members at recent debates in the House has more than once been the subject of comment, but the limit of attendance in this respect was probably reached during the closing debates on the report stage of the home rule bill, on the highly technical point as to whether the appeals from the Irish courts should be, as at present, to the House of Lords or be transferred to the judiciary committee of the privy council as in the case of the colonies.

Quite early in the discussion, after the House had gone through the usual "thinning process," which always follows question time, a "count" was demanded. Members, of course, immediately flocked in from all sides and the requisite quorum was obtained many times over; but an hour or so later attention was drawn to the fact that only 16 members were present exclusive of the speaker.

The speaker, however, refused a second count on the ground that a recent division had proved conclusively that there were many more than the necessary quorum of members in the "precincts" and that they could not always be "counting the House."

### Day Was a Lawyers' One

It was a lawyers' day, and such a one as is dear to every legal heart. The matter was full of matter and each question provocative of many other questions; "and so ad infinitum," as Swift would have put it. In spite of eloquent denunciations of the small group of Unionist lawyers the government gained their point, and a division on the amendment showed a majority against of 128.

The next amendment was a government one on the position of the lord lieutenant, and, as might be expected, discussion centered, not on the amendment proposed by sundry opposition members. The government, according to Mr. Birrell, desired that to the sub-section which set forth that the term of office of the lord

lieutenant should be six years, without prejudice to the power of the King to revoke the appointment, should be added the words: "And with the intent that the continuance in office of the lord lieutenant shall not be affected by any change of ministry."

Sir Edward Carson asked amid laughter, if the lord lieutenant would be at liberty to resign before the six years expired, as his impression was that to try to keep a lord lieutenant in Dublin under certain conditions of political change that might arise would be to put him in a most cruel position. Sir H. Carile moved to omit the words "with the intent." Sir John Simon, for the government, opposed this alteration, which was subsequently defeated, and Mr. Birrell's original amendment adopted by a majority of 115.

### Disestablishment Again

The next day the House once again came to grips on the question of Welsh disestablishment, and the debate was chiefly notable for the really able speech of Mr. Gladstone, Liberal member for Kilmarnock Burghs, introducing an amendment for better securing to the Welsh church the existing interests and compensation to which it was entitled. The question was a difficult and elaborate one, and no decision was reached in regard to it.

Mr. McKenna agreed to accept the principle of commutation, but Mr. Gladstone's amendment was negative without a division by the automatic carrying through of the closure, which was proposed by Lord Robert Cecil and carried amid ironical ministerial cries of "Gag!"

There was one other amendment proposed by Mr. Goulding, Unionist member for Worcester, which aimed at safeguarding the position of the unbeneficed clergy of the Welsh church by paying to the representative body a capital sum of £112,200, to be used for this purpose. An interesting debate followed in the course of which the position of Welsh curates and their present inadequate remuneration, which the bill endangers, was eloquently pleaded by several speakers, and the division which followed, by which the amendment was only rejected by a majority of 40, showed clearly the large amount of sympathy which the amendment commanded on both sides of the House.

## MORE CAVALRYMEN WANTED BY FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS.—The minister of war has issued a circular calling on the prefects to make every effort to increase the number of men who volunteer for three years service in the cavalry. This step on the part of the military authorities is due to the unsatisfactory results which have accrued from the two years service system.

The prefect has the opportunity of drawing the conscript's attention to the advantage of the three year term of service, since he sits on the committee which decides of their fitness to join the ranks. Three year recruits are certain of being incorporated in the cavalry or horse artillery and are able to choose their army corps, so that their garrison may be near the native place. Added to this, during the third year of their service they receive a franc a day.

The Journal des Debats, though approving of the ministerial order, considers that Parliament will have to fix by law the minimum annual contingent which will be called upon to serve in the cavalry for three years, and the vacancies which will have to be filled up by lot.

## KEARNEY RAILWAY TO BE SHOWN AT GHEENT EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The Kearney high-speed railway which has been on show at Olympia gave its final runs at the exhibition recently. A full sized Kearney car for passengers has now been built at Loughborough and will be placed on a railway half a mile in length which is to be built at the international exhibition to be held at Ghent from April to November of this year.

Some further improvements have been made to the railway, and the inventor, Mr. Kearney claims that it is now capable of 100 to 150 miles an hour, and that the difficulty of the gyrostatic effects of the motors and wheels upon the guiding rail and the car structure generally when running at high speed has been overcome.

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## PRUSSIAN BUSINESS MAN APPRECIATING BRITISH FRIENDSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN.—By its fairness and broad outlook the article appearing in the Vossische Zeitung from the pen of Herr Charles Tuchman, described as a Prussian business man living in London, is worthy of notice.

There has been very much written of late in the vein of how desirable an agreement would be between England and Germany, but Herr Tuchman touches on something more than generalities when he calls attention to the fact of the lukewarmness of the interest which was taken in the conference held recently in London to promote an understanding between the two countries, and to the very inadequate way in which Germany was represented. To this latter fact Herr Tuchman attributes more than to anything else the lack of any definite results arrived at at the termination of the conference.

The feeling against German, in England, proceeds the writer, obtains only among the lower classes who believe that foreign immigrants become serious competitors with the native English, because by working more cheaply they

## CLOSER SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA DECLARED SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)  
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The success of the policy of the South Australian government in repurchasing large estates for closer settlement is demonstrated in the annual report of the surveyor-general which was recently published.

It is pointed out that the total area repurchased for the purpose mentioned to June 30, last, was 619,468 acres at a cost of £1,889,444, and that of this, excluding 52,024 acres the holders of which had completed purchase, the area then held from the crown was 527,340 acres by 1700 individuals. The only estate repurchased during the year was North Bundaleer, comprising 22,320 acres. This was subdivided into 54 blocks and the whole area, with the exception of 1500 acres surrounding the homestead, which was withheld, was allotted.

"Before the government acquired the estates for closer settlement," states the surveyor-general, "the number of persons resident and employed on the whole area would not have exceeded 500, while from the information obtained from the proprietors when the estates were repurchased it was found that there were 346,000 sheep, \$18 horses and 3120 cattle on the land and very little cultivation was being carried on."

"On June 30, last, on the area still held from the crown (the holders of 52,024 acres had completed purchase, and this area would represent a population of at least 400 persons, or about 70 families) there was a population of 4900 persons (including children); 121,012 sheep, 8259 horses and 8909 cattle, in addition to between 2000 and 3000 pigs and nearly 36,000 poultry."

"During the year 53,492 acres yielded 650,591 bushels of wheat, 3928 acres harvested for barley and oats gave a return of 69,087 bushels; 16,374 acres out for hay returned 19,794 tons, and 1876 acres were cultivated for peas, potatoes, orchards and vineyards and for vegetables. In addition 45,503 acres were fallowed for the coming season. The total value of the improvements effected by the tenants since allotment is about £325,000."

## BERLIN TO HAVE PAPER EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany.—An unusually interesting exhibition will be held here in the early spring, an exhibition of the German paper industry, which has more greatly developed of recent years than perhaps any other.

Over 500 machines of world-famous firms will be at work, and every possible opportunity will be afforded for the study of this trade in all its phases. The newest and best technical and artistic improvements in printing and book-binding will be shown, as well as artistic posters and postcards, and a comprehensive feature will be that devoted to office requisites, such as ledgers, almanacs and maps.

reduce wages and so occupy positions which would otherwise be held by British workmen. Among educated Anglo Saxons, friendly feelings toward Germany are the rule, as has been proved recently by the protest made by numerous members of Parliament against Lord Roberts' speech advocating military preparedness on a large scale.

Herr Tuchman has also much to say on the happy conditions in which Germans live in England. They share all the privileges of Englishmen, he says, and many of them have received English titles. Among these he mentions Sir Ernest Cassel, Sir Julius Wernher, Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Alfred Mond.

## DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

<b>BOOKBINDERS</b> EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington St., Boston, Mass. <b>BOOK-PAPER MANUFACTURERS</b> Tilston & Hollingsworth Co., 49 Federal St., Boston. <b>BUILDING CONTRACTORS</b> Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston. <b>ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING</b> Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. <b>ELECTROTYPERS</b> Dickinson Electrotypes Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston. <b>HEATING (Steam and Hot Water)</b> Gardner Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston. <b>INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS</b> Hinckley & Woods, 82 Kilby St., Boston, Mass. <b>LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE</b> Bristol Patent Leather Co., Patent Colt and Kid, Philadelphia—Bristol, Pa.—Boston. Keystone Leather Co., Glazed and Dull Kid, Philadelphia—Boston—London.	<b>MILLINERY GOODS</b> Millinery Goods, Manufacturers of Trimmed, Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats. J. F. Strehle & Co., 639 Arch St., Phila., Pa. <b>PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT</b> The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass. <b>PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale)</b> Hay State Paper Co., 327-329 Summer St., Boston, Mass. <b>POWER, HEATING AND VENTILATING</b> Cleghorn Co., 54 Battery March St., Boston. <b>PRINTER'S ROLLERS</b> Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston. <b>PAPER TOWELS</b> Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, Snow Co., 34 India St., Boston, Mass. <b>STEEL CASTINGS</b> George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis. <b>WOOL</b> F. N. Graves & Co., 24 Summer St., Boston.
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## THE HOME FORUM

## Explaining to the Child

"How do you get your children to act so quickly?" inquired a friend as she watched the busy youngsters of her neighbor as they were setting the table for their mother. "My children just 'dream' over everything I give them to do."

"Yes, isn't it too bad the way a child can dawdle?" The mother smiled reminiscently. "One morning my littlest one looked on plaintively from her shoe-buttoning and said, 'Mother, when I get a little girl I am not going to tell her 'Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!' all the time.'"

"Of course I laughed, and, still laughing, asked: 'When you get two little girls and two little boys, and have to get them all up and dressed in the morning, and put up their school luncheons, and get their breakfasts ready so they will be in time for school, and then wash the dishes and get to the dressmaker's at 10 o'clock, what will you do if those boys and girls just won't help a bit?'"

"To my surprise she began to button as if her life depended on it. 'Why, mother,' she answered, 'I would just smile and 'plain.'"

"That gave me an idea," concludes a contributor to the Ladies Home Journal. "Instead of telling them to hurry until my words were absolutely meaningless I have 'smiled and 'plained' and given them the feeling of being busy and having lots to do. It works pretty well and we are all much happier. 'Smile and 'plain' would be a good motto in any home."

## One Cause Only

*If then you would maintain a fearless, undoubting attitude in such a world as this; if you would keep your head when you read the newspapers; if you would trust God always, though "the whole creation groaneth and travaileth together in pain"; clear your mind of generalities and platitudes and second causes and limitations, and stand face to face with the universal Soul.*—Basil Wilberforce.

## Fire Wood Not Valued

No pains were taken to diminish or in any way soften the natural hardships of pioneer farm-life; nor did any of the Europeans seem to know how to find reasonable ease and comfort if they would, says John Muir, writing of the settlers in Wisconsin for the Atlantic. The very best oak and hickory fuel was embarrassingly abundant and cost nothing but cutting and common sense; but instead of hauling great heart-cheering loads of it for wide, open, all-welcoming, climate-changing, beauty-making, ingathering, it was hauled with weary industry into fences and waste places, to get it out of the way of the plow, and out of the way of doing good.

Mr. Muir goes on to describe the tiny little box stove which was the only source of heat in the house, and under which boots and wet hose would freeze at night, when there might have been plenty of cheering warmth from the wood going to waste in the fence corners.

## Americans and Art

The atmosphere of an American art exhibit, as one wanders through of a busy day, is one of seeking more than of having. People as a whole seem to be looking with a conscientious desire to understand and enjoy—except when they are there to be themselves seen or to see other people. Occasionally one may come upon some quiet body who is there to see the pictures as he or she might call upon a loved friend. There is in the pose of quiet as the observer sits before the picture an absence of effort and also of haste. Notice carefully how the people look as they sit or move about the gallery. Are they thinking the pictures or are they only looking at them from the outside?

He had been taught to understand the careful habit of giving pain to no human being, poor or rich, and of taking pride in giving up his own pleasure for the sake of those who were weaker than himself.—Charles Kingsley.

## On Brevity

We might spare the too deep dissertations  
Which nobody reads,  
The essays (on something or nothing)  
Which nobody needs.  
We might spare,—Ah, perhaps, our own volumes—  
The bookseller's grief,  
Had we courage to spring from the limbo  
And dare to be brief.

—Barry Cornwall.

## Adjustable Pedagogy

That the story of Galileo has not been without its lingering echoes down the centuries since is proved by the following story told by a teacher who must know something of the traditions of her profession. In a country school of the nineteenth century some student of pedagogy from a city school was a chance visitor. The city teacher very politely asked the country teacher as to her methods. "How do you teach geography?" was the question. "Oh," replied the other, "round or flat as the parents prefer."

The praise of his fellowmen is often withheld from him who seeks the friendship of his God.—Chalmers.

A good many of us bring duty rather than joy to the days.—Woman's Home Companion.

## Why Such Haste?

WHY should we be in such desperate haste to succeed, and in such desperate enterprises? If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let him step to the music which he hears, however measured or far away. It is not important that he should mature as soon as an apple tree or an oak. Shall he turn his spring into summer?—Thoreau.

## Caesar's Prototype

Ambrose Philips made his debut as a poet with Pope in Tonson's Miscellany of 1709. He was a member of Addison's "little senate." He wrote a tragedy founded on Racine's "Andromache" which had a successful production. In the "Anecdotes" Spence cites an amusing story of him told by Dr. Young. Philips was a very neat dresser and rather vain of his abilities. Once in a chat with Congreve, Swift and others discussion turned upon the question of what manner of man Julius Caesar had been. Philips proceeded to describe at some length a man of lean make, pale complexion, extremely neat in his dress and five feet seven inches tall—the exact description of himself. Spence says: "Swift, who knew good breeding perfectly well and would not interrupt anybody while speaking, let him go on and when he had quite done said, 'And I, Mr. Philips, should take him to have been a plump man, just five feet five inches high; not very neatly dressed, in a black gown, with pudding sleeves.'"

## Verdi's View Point

A CHARACTERISTIC story of Verdi is told in a recent interview with the director of opera in New York, published in the Century Magazine. Some one had written a libretto and offered it to an Italian composer. The composer rejected it and proceeded to justify his rejection by referring the book to Verdi. The maestro admired the plot and its working out and said that if he had time he would compose it himself. The other composer pointed out the fact that at the end, tragic as the situation is supposed to be, the hero is seen writing a letter. He said, "How would you compose such a situation? With mediative music, declamatory, highly dramatic?" Verdi smiled quizzically and said, "I think for that situation I should just compose some music." This book was "La Tosca," afterward used by Puccini. Verdi is said to have estimated his own success largely by his success with his public. If the box office receipts showed it he knew that he had written a good opera.

A court rules that Edison did not invent the motion-picture. Well, that's only one acquittal; he still remains to be tried on the charge of inventing the phonograph.—Columbia State.

This book has domed my being like a sky.—Alexander Smith.

## ORIENT IN THE OCCIDENT



BRIDGE IN JAPANESE GARDEN, SAN FRANCISCO

PEOPLE of nearly every land are to be found in the United States, and of course these newcomers bring their customs and manners with them, to a large extent. The Japanese influence on the Pacific coast is plain in many ways. The picture shows one of the charming bits of landscape gardening after the Japanese ideal. This bridge, instead of being of the rough stone work sometimes seen in the gardens modeled after the Japanese is made of wood, for in the use of light ornamental woodwork the Japanese are past masters.

## From "In a Cloud Rift"

UPON our loftiest White mountain peak  
Filled with the freshness of untainted air,  
We sat, nor cared to listen or to speak  
To one another, for the silence there  
Was eloquent with God's presence. Not a sound  
Uttered the winds in their unhindered sweep  
Above us through the heavens.

How far away seemed all that we had known  
In homely levels of the earth beneath,  
Where still our thoughts were wandering—  
"Turn thee!" Blown  
Apart before us, a dissolving wreath  
Of clouds framed in a picture on the air:  
The fair long Saco valley whence we came;  
The hills and lakes of Ossipee;—and there  
Glimmers the sea!

On widening vistas broader rifts unfold;  
Far off into the waters of Champlain  
Great sunset summits dip their flaming gold;  
There winds the dim Connecticut, a vein  
Of silver through aerial green; and here  
The upland street of rural Bethlehem;  
And there the roofs of Bethel, Azure clear  
Shimmers the Androscoggin;—like a gem  
Umbagog glistens; and Katahdin gleams

Our own familiar world, not yet half known,  
Nor loved enough, in tints of Paradise  
Lies there before us, now so lovely grown  
We wonder what strange film was on our eyes  
Ere we climbed hither . . . A door  
May open sometimes betwixt earth and heaven,  
And life's most haunting mystery be shown  
A fog-drift of the mind, scattered and driven  
Before the winds of God.

—Lucy Larcom.

## SERVICE IS SACRIFICE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SACRIFICE and service have been closely associated in human thought since first man turned to worship God. Early serving of God by an offering of some kind was an acknowledgment of His goodness, or else regarded as a means of securing His favor. At first all these gifts were drawn from the stores on which human life was supposed to be supported such as the fruit, the wine and the oil; then again it was the offering of a living creature. In the progress of mankind from the worship of a physical concept of God to a more spiritual sense of Deity the true nature of God appeared and with this revelation came the realization of what constituted an acceptable offering. After this manner the prophet Malachi teaches his people. The offering must be a life of righteousness, full of right thoughts and

right actions. Paul wrote to the Hebrews, "For it is not possible that the blood of bulls and of goats should take away sins." Jesus of Nazareth exemplified the teaching of Malachi in his earthly life. "I am among you as he that serveth," were his words to the apostles at the material passover in the upper chamber in Jerusalem. This life of sacrificial service was the means by which Jesus rose from the material to the spiritual, from sense to Soul (God). He was constantly attending divine service. "It is said that the phrase divine service," writes Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 40), "has come so generally to mean public worship instead of daily deeds." It was impossible for Jesus to follow the customs of mortals for they tried to serve two masters and he served only one.

This great love for God clarified the thought of Jesus to such an extent that he became selfless, in very fact a reflector of the light or truth on all the modes, forms and manifestations of human affairs. He could see the end from the beginning. He had wisdom to answer every question that was asked him. His love was sufficient to supply the need of every applicant. He manifested perfection because a perfect God and perfect universe were to him realities of existence. "His followers, too, were to gain an understanding of God when their thought had become sufficiently spiritualized by lifting up the 'Son of Man'—God's child—to his rightful place of oneness with the Father. Then and not till then would they know that they could do nothing of themselves.

Notwithstanding the anathemas of those who did not understand him Jesus was constantly serving them. He did this by rebuking their self-righteousness, removing their sensuality, and uncovering their sins. His service had in it no thought of reward, of time or race. It was unselfish, eternal and universal. Born as it was of impartial, divine Love, it was destined to and will endure forever. The measure of peace on earth of which we are the possessors today, has come down to us through lives of service and sacrifice. Every event in our careers, it matters not how complicated things may seem, is guided aright if we turn to the Word of God and know that the eternal light of ever-present Love is forever shining upon our way.

It becomes necessary then, if we are to progress spiritually, that we live a life of service. Every time we overcome error with good in our relationship with our fellow-men we have become better acquainted with God. If we do not pay earnest heed to the little opportunities

to serve in our everyday life we shall be losing what when called to what may seem a wider field. The divine Principle governing all things is ever the same. As John Keble writes: "The trivial round, the common task," will furnish much we ought to ask—

"Room to deny ourselves, a road  
To bring us daily nearer God."

There must be a surrender of self to humble usefulness before we can attain true greatness.

To be ready to serve is a positive condition of thought gained by an intimate acquaintance with unselfish love. Perhaps no symbol could present this more clearly than the one on the old Roman coin which bore the design of an ox between a plow and an altar, thus signifying its readiness for both service and sacrifice. The material church at Cenchrea which was established by Paul, as well as the city by that name, has all returned to dust. Yet we have left to us a ray of light from the spiritual church, for Paul commended to the Roman Christians "Phoebe, our sister," for her loving service to Paul and her fellow-workers. She is described as a "servant of the church which is at Cenchrea," and this will be known of her as long as the Bible is read.

Christian Science emphasizes the necessity of self-immolation by giving up all for the service of God. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this Science, was a consistent follower of her own teachings. Her life was one unselfish offering to humanity. Through

## EMERSON'S BOOK SHELF

ALIKE in the volume of selected poems chosen by Emerson and named "Parnassus" and in the lists of books mentioned in his essay on Books, the reader may trace the tastes and proclivities of the sage of Concord. He names for example Homer, Herodotus, Aeschylus, Plato and Plutarch as great writers whom no reader can afford to neglect. Then he goes on to specify for successive ages, the "Clouds" of Aristophanes, for its pictures of the times, with some short history of Greece, like Goldsmith's. He thinks the student needs Winckelmann, whom he calls an Attic genius belonging to Germany. Next he thinks the great Platonists are hardly second to the early group of Greek writers, and names Plotinus, Porphyry, Proclus, Synesius, Jamblichus. He touches on Livy's history of Rome, and the poet Horace, the "eye of the Augustan age;" Tacitus, "wisest of historians;" Gibbon cannot be spared, for his vast reading. Dante's "Divine Comedy" comes next to explain the Italian republics, and his "Vita Nuova" to explain Dante and Beatrice, and Boccaccio's "Life of Dante," where a great man describes a greater, with Sissoni's "Italian Republics," a few volumes. We are told that we must read Michael Angelo's sonnets and letters and a life of him—perhaps that of Grimm. Hallam's "Middle Ages" is useful to fill in the outline.

Robertson's "Charles V." is the key of the following age, with pictures of Ximenes, Columbus, Loyola, Luther, Erasmus, Melancthon, Francis I., Henry VIII., Elizabeth and Henry IV. of France, all of Charles' time. Hume

next serves for an intelligent guide and Emerson mentions as places of research for the old tales the "Younger Edda" and the "Heimskringla" of Snorro Sturluson, Mallet's "Northern Antiquities," Ellis' "Metrical Romance" and Asser's life of Alfred and the Venerable Bede, and the results of Sharon Turner and Palgrave. Of course in the great Elizabethan era one has Shakespeare, Spenser, Sidney, Raleigh, Bacon, Chapman, Jonson, Ford, Beaumont and Fletcher, Herbert, Donne, Herrick with Milton, Marvell and Dryden not long after. In reading history one is to prefer the history of individuals. The works of Ben Jonson are a sort of hoop to bind all these five persons together.

Among the best books are certain autobiographies, as "Confessions" of St. Augustine; "Life" of Cellini; Montaigne; Lord Herbert of Cherbury's "Memoirs," "Memoirs" of De Retz; Rousseau's "Confessions;" Linnaeus' Diary; Gibbon's, Hume's, Franklin's, Burns', Alfieri's, Goethe's and Haydon's autobiographies. Next Emerson lists Luther's "Table Talk," Aubrey's "Lives," Spence's "Anecdotes," Selden, Boswell's "Johnson," Eckerman's "Conversations with Goethe," Coleridge's "Table Talk" and Hazlitt's "Northcote." Then follows a list of what he calls favorites, among which different people select differently: Froissart, Southey's "Cid," Cervantes, Sully's "Memoirs," Rabelais, Izaak Walton, Evelyn, Sir Thomas Browne, Aubrey, Sterne, Horace Walpole, Lord Clarendon, Johnson, Burke (shedding floods of light on his times), Lamb, Landor, and De Quincey.

## Town Election in a Belfry

There is a curious custom, dating from the fourteenth century, of electing the mayor of Brightlingham, in Essex, England, and six jurors or assistants in the belfry of the parish church, says the Yorkshire Evening Post. The keeper of the records, the vicar of the town, rings a peal on the bells, and the freemen climb the narrow spiral stairway up to the belfry.

Brightlingham is a Cinque Port, and is attached to the town of Sandwich.

## Consideration

"So you were deeply touched by the poem young Mr. Giffson wrote to you?" said Maude.  
"Yes," answered Mamie.  
"But it was not a good poem."  
"I don't care. It was just as much trouble for him to write it as if he had been Shakespeare."—Judge.

## Spurred by Praise

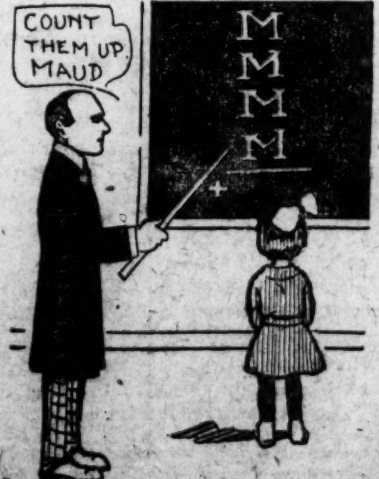
Speaking of how deep and solid men are not stirred by marks of distinction, but are spurred to greater efforts by the praise of their fellows, Plutarch says: "They do not so much think that they have received a reward as that they have given a pledge which should make them blush to fall short of the expectations of the public, and therefore they endeavor by their actions to exceed them."

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Cardboard Toys

It is possible to make a very amusing set of animals out of cardboard. A Noah's ark may be cut out and pasted together by a child with some skill and painstaking, and then pictures of animals can be found or drawings made to be used as patterns round which to trace the lines on the cardboard. When the legs of the animals are made separate they can be fastened on with small paper clips—the kind that run through the pieces of card with two points that fold back and hold the pieces in place. These figures may be colored if the child has a paint box, and then the animals with movable legs can be set about in amusing postures. Cardboard furniture for paper dolls can also be made. Patterns can be planned from pictures or by careful drawing, and with the use of a little mullage, children can make very pretty things, coloring the backs of chairs in neat patterns and so forth.

## Picture Puzzle

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE  
Oscar.

## PARIS HOME OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT

UNLIKE the White House in Washington, the home of the French President is practically inaccessible to the average citizen. There are no public receptions on national holidays which bring the chief of state into direct contact with the people, so unless he happens to have connections in official or diplomatic circles, the Frenchman has little chance of becoming familiar with the inside arrangements of the presidential mansion. Photographs of its interior are not widely exhibited in shop windows or published in the illustrated periodicals, so that the provincial French family is unfamiliar with the "audience chamber" or the "Louis XV. drawing room."

Even the exterior of the palace of the Elysee seems to forbid a close acquaintance. The principal entrance is on a flagged courtyard, which is hidden from the street by a high wall. In fact when the gates of this court are shut, the uninitiated passer-by has no way of distinguishing the presidential mansion from other big stone houses on the same

block, except for the presence of the sentry who is always on duty.

The principal reception halls overlook a large circular garden that is concealed from the public view by a high vine-clad fence. The garden itself stands several feet above the street, so the guests at open air entertainments are as secluded as though they were in a drawing room. This garden was not originally part of the palace. It was a gift to Mme. de Pompadour from Louis XV. along with the house. On the other hand much of the land that belonged to the estate in the first instance has since been parceled out into building lots.

The Elysee palace was built for the Count of Evreux in 1718. It was the first house of any importance to be erected on the Champs Elysees which, until the eighteenth century, was one vast kitchen garden. After being largely embellished by Mme. de Pompadour, and later by her brother, M. de Marigny, the palace returned to the King, who sold it. In 1785 Louis XVI. bought it, but it soon

changed hands again. The next owner, the Duc de Bourbon, gave it the name of the Elysee-Bourbon. During the revolution the property was confiscated, and the new government rented it to a man called Hevyn who turned it into a pleasure park. From all accounts it must have been a forerunner of the various summer resorts now so popular in most big cities. The mansion itself was transformed into a combined restaurant, ball room and concert hall. There were also any number of out of door attractions: boating on a lake which has since disappeared, swings, fireworks, and balloon ascensions. This regime lasted until 1805 when the property was bought by Prince Murat and again used as private dwelling.

When the government of the third republic had to choose a home for its chief, it decided in favor of the palace of the Elysee, doubtless because its comparatively modest proportions and secluded situation seemed more in keeping with the new regime than any of the luxurious royal palaces.

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Allison V. Stewart  
PUBLISHERFalmouth and  
St. Paul Sts.  
BOSTON, MASS.The  
Christian  
Science  
Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science  
Publishing SocietyFalmouth and St. Paul Streets,  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-  
in-Chief.  
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing  
Editor.All communications pertaining to  
the conduct of this paper and articles  
for publication must be addressed to  
the Managing Editor.Entered as Second-Class at the Post-  
office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

## TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, January 28, 1913

### China's City Problems

IN CANTON, where live the most radical and most progressive of the Chinese, the process of reconstruction of sections of the city has gone on with a vigor and a comprehension of occidental ideals of urban expansion which has been one of many surprises that time has brought to cynical onlookers and prophets at Peking, men who have had no faith in young China. The effort to make the city a model for the remainder of the republic has been persistent, and it cannot but have its effects. That it is having them may be inferred from recent stirrings in Shanghai, a city already great in its commerce and placed so as to command vast commercial extension, as China really enters on an aggressive trading and commercial policy. At the start, the men with a vision, who would plan a finer city, whether they be Chinese or foreigners, are faced by a complexity of conditions as to authority. Shanghai now has at least four distinct divisions—the city, the French settlement, the international settlement and Paoshan. Rivalries and clashing between them have not been confined to major matters, but it is hoped that facing a commanding issue, namely of unity for the sake of enabling the city to hold its own with other ports, some betterment of conditions can be effected.

In order that such a result may be brought to pass ultimately, it is being urged that the national government and the diplomatic corps in Peking, together with representatives of the four divisions, combine to choose investigators competent to report on a modernized, unified plan of government so far as concerns the most important details. That entire harmony can be gained soon is hardly hoped by the most sanguine. But that a basis of cooperation can be found is believed. The National Review, which is supporting the proposed city commission, calls for statesmen; and it includes Peking with Shanghai as needing concentration upon it of good judgment and prompt action if suitable municipal conditions are to be evolved.

The source of supply of such advisory commissioners must be rather limited, for it is with national rather than with urban theories and forms of government that most of the Chinese educated in Europe and America have been chiefly concerned. Yet Canton has already demonstrated that there are progressive and liberally educated men among the younger Chinese who are up to date in their knowledge of occidental municipal evolution, and Shanghai and Peking may be as fortunate. The significant fact is that change in China's cities is called for, and that it is coming.

OMAHA presents a creditable building record for 1912. It shows the construction of 887 dwellings, fifty-seven stores, fifty-two warehouses and factories, eight apartment houses and sixteen schools. But this is only a sample of steady progress in the trans-missouri.

### Use and Abuse of Legislative Pairing

LIKE many other customs that have grown up in parliamentary bodies, that of pairing had its origin in a desire to grant an equal measure of fair play to those arrayed on all sides of legislative questions. Before the pairing system was instituted, a legislator compelled to absent himself for any reason at a crucial stage in the proceedings might lose his vote. Much more than this, the constituency that sent him to the assembly might, through his absence, be deprived of the right to register its approval or disapproval of the pending measure and thus be denied representation. If, on the other hand, a member who would vote "aye" on a particular bill might enter into an arrangement with a member who would vote "no" whereby the latter should not vote at all during the absence of the former, neither the absent member nor his constituency would suffer substantial loss by reason of this absence.

It frequently happens that a member of a Legislature or a member of Congress must, for some public or private reason, absent himself from sessions of the body to which he is accredited. It is frequently the case in Washington, for instance, that committee work claims the uninterrupted attention of United States representatives or senators day in and day out for weeks. They are attending to public business, but they cannot always be in their legislative seats. In such circumstances pairs are formed with members of opposite political parties or of opposite opinion upon the particular questions likely to come up for decision, and it is a high point of honor that these pairs shall be respected no matter how close may be the vote. No man in legislative affairs could afford to "break" his pair. There are times when he may feel justified in seeking release from it, and if the grounds for the request appeal to his "pair" the release is granted.

Pairing often simplifies procedure and expedites business. For example, if absentees who are known to be for or against a measure under consideration are also known to be paired with those who, if voting, would take an opposite position, there is no cause for seeking to delay a roll call since the presence of the paired absentee could not change the result.

Thus far, and along similar lines, the pairing system is not only unobjectionable, but quite desirable. It is represented from time to time, however, that pairing is practised by certain members of Congress without regard to certain or specific exigencies, and merely to excuse them from taking their proper place in legislation. Some, it is alleged, enter into indiscriminate and unlimited pairing arrangements that are binding in cases where no question of politics or opinion is involved. It is even asserted that pairs are entered into by members of the same party and known to be on the same side of questions before the House. If such allegations can be supported, they should have the attention of the rules committee. Each parliamentary body, and each house of every parliamentary body, makes rules for its own government. Stringent enforcement of these rules by the presiding officer, acting for the rules committee, is not always welcome, as, for instance, in the cases of Speaker Reed and Speaker Cannon; but it is only by insistence upon the observance of rules that abuses such as those here referred to may be prevented or reduced to the minimum.

### Copley Square Betterment

DISCUSSION of changes in Copley square cannot prudently be carried on today without full appreciation of the fact that the outlook is considerably changed from what it was a decade ago. There has been much natural criticism of past failure to seize adequately an opportunity that seemed to have exceptional esthetic values and possibilities. This criticism still holds good. But recent changes in the character of adjoining property, recent plans for surface and subterranean transit in the thoroughfares that bound and intersect the square, and the general feeling of uncertainty as to what the immediate future has in store for that region, are having the inevitable effect of dampening the ardor of persons who otherwise might support a specific plan of immediate change. For purely prudential reasons an effort will be made to postpone action until it is better realized how impending changes are to effect traffic conditions and routing of car lines.

Of one or two things it is safe to prophesy. The demand for adequate use of a great esthetic opportunity will not pass. On the other hand the city will not overlook utilitarian uses, actual and potential. Especially will the large and increasingly important section of the city for which Huntington avenue is the major thoroughfare insist that it retain all its present opportunity for getting to and beyond Boylston street.

The way out seems to be by following the advice of men who are equally loyal to the esthetic and the utilitarian ideals. In such discussion of the matter as is to go on soon, at a formal hearing on the Bourne plan which has the backing of the mayor, these two phases of the problem should be kept in view. Nothing should be favored which will lessen such beauty as the square now has. Nor should the process of additional beautification be allowed to constrict proper flow of traffic. A middle course is possible.

SOMEBODY proposes that lobbyists in the Missouri Legislature be distinguished by costumes consisting of red hats, brown suits and green ties. The strange thing about this is that it should be deemed necessary anywhere to provide any particular means of distinguishing the lobbyists.

### New Plan of Country Road Direction

IT MAY not have escaped observation that here and there in New England are country roads that have not reached the perfection of those of Rome, nor acquired the stability of the streets of modern cities, nor yet quite come to the mark of the stretching highways of progressive commonwealths. If their existence is, for any, a matter of doubt, the opportunity of the springtime should be improved to depart from the main highways into the minor but still important ones and encounter depths of mire and resistance of thawing earth beyond the bounds of dreams. In simple fairness these roads are miscalled when they are spoken of as not permanent: they are permanently bad, kept so by methods that go under the name of improvement and are rather an improvement of opportunity to draw upon a none too plethoric town treasury.

The limits of money available are one of the causes of the imperfection of the country roads, but the limits of common sense in the method of expenditure are another and perhaps the larger. The road-repairer, the highway surveyor as he is officially known, is the least popular of country town officials. He encounters the rebukes of the traveler and the taxpayer alike, and can hope to satisfy neither. The difficulty of the country road care lies in the lack of thorough knowledge of methods and a fear of neighborhood criticism in the exercise of what knowledge there is.

In the Massachusetts Legislature there appears a measure this year which seems to deal with this situation in a wise fashion. The bill commends itself at a glance by coming from the town of Warwick, a perfect type of the hill town, presided over by Mt. Grace, and luring in its charm but probably not in its roads. It proposes district employment of road engineers, with full charge of the road construction and repair of a group of towns, their pay being provided in part by the state and in part by the towns, an exact application of the system of school supervision that has proved itself wise in Massachusetts. Because the occasion is ample and because the plan appears to rise to it, the Legislature, we think, may very well recognize this measure and send it on its way to the waiting pages of the general statutes.

AS MIGHT have been reasonably expected, the exclusion of the names of women from the list of "immortals" now before Congress is striking the thoughtful press of the country as an absurdity.

DENVER, COL., keeps abreast of the times in many particulars. For example, there are 235 small farms within the city limits, the annual products of which are valued at \$3,406,332.

SUPPLY measures will in all probability take up the remaining days of the present Congress. If these shall be properly considered, it will be enough.

OUR title is in our estimation the generic name of a class of men that for nearly two centuries has furnished America with some of its most useful citizens. Men of affairs and members of the profession that pass their lives in the large cities with the more complicated and hurried systems that obtain in them, can easily overlook the fact that in the country lawyers pursue the tenor of their way that in character and professional attainments are quite equal to any in the profession. The country lawyer has the great advantage of time, in that he has more leisure to study the law and what is more important, to think on what he has read. He comes, moreover, into closer relations with those about him than does the city practitioner and what means much in professional equipment, he has a great variety of practise. As he grows more mature and better known in many cases he gains more lucrative employment in the shape of corporation work and work akin to it, but first and foremost he must be able to try anything from an assault and battery case to a knotty case in real property law. His clients for the greater part are not men that care to spend a great deal on their law and often cannot; they may be litigious but they are not profuse. The country lawyer, unless things have changed much, does an enormous amount of consultation work and gives much advice and if he be a man of professional honor he gives

### The Country Lawyer

advice based on a view of the merits and not upon prospective fees. His fees are not "fancy" fees; men that wrest a living from the soil expect their money's worth and must drive careful bargains.

The country lawyer, again, is often distinctly a member of the community about him; he knows a breeching from a headstall and takes an interest in his garden and his fruit trees. He must drive many miles, even in these days of railways, in fair weather and foul and is wholesomely a stranger to much of the luxury of the city. He talks over the fence with Hiram and John about the spring peas and everybody knows when he buys a new horse. The many hours that he spends over his books mean so much better ability to do the work of his profession, and his way of living and attainments are approved when some day he presents a case full of "good law." His influence on local politics means much. No profession furnishes its members with character, but the law makes a good one the stronger. The country lawyer in his particular field and through his qualities as a citizen, can and does much to show that an urban existence is by no means the be-all and the end-all of a man's ambition and in so much exerts an influence against the abnormal trend of population toward the cities. We need hardly add that many benches in the United States are distinctly strengthened by the presence of judges bred as country lawyers, for it will be found that such men's attention to their duties is that of those that first and last think of the law.

### Guarding America's Scenic Wonder

LET THE praise of all right-thinking people in the United States and Canada go out generously to the American Civic Association in return for the good work it has thus far accomplished in staying the hands of those who, for purely commercial and selfish reasons, would despoil Niagara falls of their grandeur and their beauty. While much harm has been done to the mighty cataract already, it is mainly due to the alertness and tireless work of the organization named that the damage is not irreparable. Since January, 1910, a struggle has been going on between the defenders of the falls and the power companies for and against what is known as the Burton act. This act takes its name from Senator Theodore E. Burton, who from the beginning fought courageously against the schemes of the corporations that would have transformed the Niagara river above the falls into a huge power-producing mill pond, and for their own especial use. The act took on the form of an injunction that has preserved the existing status for two years. The injunction expires by limitation on March 4 next, and the fight is on again to extend its operation, on the one hand, and to defeat its further extension, on the other.

Meanwhile a board of three commissioners appointed by the secretary of war has been instructed to inquire into all the conditions at Niagara. This commission, doubtless, will report before action is taken upon a renewal of the Burton act. Meanwhile, also, an effort is being made to wrest control of Niagara from the federal government, on the ground that the Niagara river at the falls is not a navigable stream. The government takes the position that while it is not at Niagara falls a navigable stream, the Niagara river, nevertheless, is an integral part of a great navigation system and cannot be considered separately. Moreover, the Niagara river forms a boundary line, and, therefore, comes properly under federal jurisdiction. Of course this jurisdiction is asserted only so far as it does not come into conflict with the authority of the Dominion.

The Burton act limits to what is regarded a measure of safety the quantity of water that may be diverted from the Niagara river at present, as well as the amount of horsepower that may be transmitted into the United States from the Canadian side. It appears that Secretary Stimson, as a result of the commission's inquiries and findings, hopes to be able to present to Congress a definite policy looking to the future safeguarding of the falls. As usual, the American Civic Association is keeping a watchful and jealous eye on the situation, with better prospects of preserving the falls permanently than it has had at any time since the contest began.

HOME-BUILDING has been made possible in Massachusetts through cooperative banking to an extent that has been little realized until the annual meeting of the Cooperative Bank League brings evidence of the expanding system. There is slight need to go far for evidence of the practicability of the cooperative idea when it is shown in its application to savings and loans as happily as it is in this state. The home-builder is both borrower and lender, under compulsion to save and helped in his possession of his house, by the operation of the system which was provided for in the legislative act of 1877. First known as "cooperative savings fund and loan associations," the institutions are familiarly known now as "cooperative banks" at some sacrifice of the descriptiveness of the earlier title. There are 163 of them in Massachusetts and one person out of every seventeen in the state's population is a shareholder.

Cooperative banks limit their loans to improved real estate and to first mortgages, with none in excess of \$5000, making them permanently and solely the resort of the smaller householder and guarding them against becoming the convenience of the large investor and promoter. The loans are often made in instalments as the building of a house progresses, the bank standing by and helping in this fashion the establishment of a new home. Shareholding is required of the borrower and the amount of his borrowing is limited in a ratio to his shares. Familiar as the facts may be, they are deserving of rehearsal as evidence of the helpfulness of the system and the extent to which it is being employed.

Perhaps one of the finest indications of public spirit that can be found in any of the activities of the people of the commonwealth is supplied in the fact that this system has been built up and is carried on by men who give their time and attention to it without other compensation than the realization that they are making the way of home-living easier, indeed making it possible, to thousands of families. The measure of that benefit cannot be taken in figures. The thoroughness of the management by these disinterested men is shown in the decline of the amount of the funds absorbed in property held under foreclosure; it stood at \$500,000 fifteen years ago, but with a greatly increased business it has fallen to \$200,000. The banks in their design and their operation are a perpetual testimony to the soundness of the cooperative idea and to the unselfish interest of business men in the welfare of their fellows.

### Familiar Instance of Cooperation